BEIRUT - President Saddam

Hussein of Iraq said Sunday that his troops had started to withdraw

would complete their pullback within 10 days, the official Iraqi

tember, 1980.

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PAR MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1982

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Argentina's Junta Still Deadlocked **Over Presidency**

By Jackson Diehl

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MORE

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's and a leaders have been meeting since Saturday night to choose a new president amid strong indica-tions that the traditionally pre-dominant army leaders want one of their own to replace the ousted responds F. Galtieri. A week after the capitulation of

Awentine forces in the Falklands. he Argentine military chiefs remain convulsed by feuding and unnervering among the politicized commands of the three service branches, sources said, while Arenting's government remains

Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, the in-Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, the in-terior rainister who Friday night was assigned temporary presiden-ial powers by the junta, stayed at the presidential palace Saturday the presidential palace Samua, only long enough to meet with the impation minister of Iraq before leaving for another round of secret leaving for another army gen-

The junta met for two hours Saturday without deciding on a presiient. More discussions were sched-

In a debate that has been less micerned with policy and ideologrillian personalities and the powpierogatives of the army, navy air force, the presidential desice was reported by sources to

LONDON - A group of Argen-ines at a weather station on Thule,

in the Falklands dependency of

he South Sandwich Islands, sur-

endered to British troops Sunday,

the Defense Ministry announced.
The surrender completed the

British recapture of disputed

Aigentina said helicopter-borne brind froops firing machine guns swood down on Thule, but it and fighing about casualties. The how Porcuse Ministry announce-

ment here said "initial reports sug-

got that no fighting took place."
The Argentine military com-

South Atlantic islands.

be centering on an effort by the air force commander, Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, to seize the presidency on the strength of the air force's combat record in the Falklands.

He was being opposed by leaders of the traditionally dominant army, led by the army's new commander in chief, Gen. Cristian Ni-

Reports Saturday also said Gen. Lami Dozo might propose air force Brig. Gen. José Miret, the current government secretary of planning, as president in place of nimself, or he could even support a civilian candidate as a compromise

The army commanders met Saturday afternoon to select their candidate, and sources reported that two retired generals, Antonio D. Bussi and José R. Viliarreal, appeared to be the leading con-

Gen. Bussi is considered to be one of the most conservative military leaders and he shares Gen. Nicolaides' vehement anti-Communism as well as a distaste for civilian political leaders. Gen. Villarreal has served as a liaison with politicians for past military ad-ministrations and he is seen by some as a proponent of democration government and constitutional

The South Sandwich Islands

were claimed by Argentina in 1948. The claim, like those to the

Falklands and South Georgia Is-

land, another Falklands dependen-

cy, has been rejected by Britain as "being without legal or historical foundation."

when Argentine troops seized the Falkland Islands 1,200 miles

(1,920 kilometers) to the northwest on April 2, and South Georgia, 450

miles southwest of Thule, a day

A British Foreign Office spokes

Brian Frow, director of the

man said the Argentine scientists

had moved in illegally in 1976 and

mind announced Saturday that refused to leave despite British the troops had surrounded the Arprotests.

The islands were not invaded

Other presidential candidates



An Argentine officer greeted returning prisoners as they left the Canberra at Puerto Madryn.

ers, sources said, were Gen. Saint Jean, Gen. Nicolaides and Gen. Juan C. Trimarco, a corps commander and a leading opponent of

Gen. Galtieri. While the decision on a president is expected soon, the political unheaval within the armed forces caused by Argentina's capitulation in the Falklands could continue

Army leaders were said hy sources close to the military command to be intent on forcing the resignation of both Gen. Lami Dozo and the navy commander, Rear Adm. Jorge Anaya, the two

British Take Argentine Station on South Sandwich Islands

illegally and he alleged that they

had even brought in a pregnant woman to have her baby on South

Thule, which is one of the islands.

so that Argentina could claim the

Meanwhile, the British liner Canberra, escorted by two Argen-

tine warships, arrived at the south-

ern port city of Puerto Madryn on

Saturday with 4,200 Argentine sol-

diers who had surrendered on the

1.000 Are Being Held

of what London now officially es-

timates to be 11,845 prisoners cap-

tured in the fighting that ended

with an Argentine surrender Mon-

day. The contingent included only

child as a citizen of the islands.

other junta members who shared responsibility with Gen. Galtieri for the Faklands invasion and subsequent events.

In addition, the military leaders are still far from a consensus on the policies the new government should adopt concerning the Falk-lands, or even how it should pro-"First, the services have to stop

fighting over the presidency," a political source said. "Then they will have to resolve who is in the innia and what the government will be before they can start working on programs." tions Civilian political leaders have 1984.

Most of the other prisoners of war are scheduled to be repatriated

in the coming days on British and

Argentine ships under the safe-

conduct agreement reached

Wednesday through the Interna-

tional Red Cross.

The liner, used by the British

task force in the South Atlantic

only days ago as a troopship,

sailed peacefully Samrday after-noon into the small Patagonian port 770 miles (1,232 kilometers)

The skip tied up aloogside the

plant oo the edge of town. British

correspondents aboard reported

seeing a small military band wait-

ing oushore and a brigadier gener-

al of the Argentine Army reported-

the United Nations Security Coun-

cil on Friday saying hostilities

would not be ended until Britain

withdrew its forces from the re-

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK - Secretary of

Argentina submitted a note to

south of Buenos Aires.

greeted them.

The captured soldiers were part jetty of a sprawling aluminum

met with the leading military presi-dential contenders, but have made nn attempt to intervene. The streets have remained quiet.

Meanwhile, Argentina's leading political parties said they are working on proposed plans for a transition to democratic government that they expect to announce within the oext few days,

Pulitical sources said party lead-ers still have strong hope that the new military government will negotiate directly with civilian leaders and allow them broad influence in the government while elec-

gion. The oote acknowledged, however, that a cease-fire "exists in

fact, given the present circum-

The Argentine military com-

mand has yet to publish lists of casualties from the war, but esti-

mates of the number of dead have

In Comodoro Rivadavia, about

400 miles south of Puerto Madryn,

the first Argentine hospital ship to

arrive from the islands since the

surrender continued unloading 440

wounded Argentine soldiers amid tight security Saturday.

tight in Puerto Madryn, which Foreign Ministry officials said had

been selected for the Canberra he-

maritime laws, the 45,000-ton liner, owned hy P & O Lines, en-

tered the port flying the banded

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

In accordance with international

cause of its deep harbor.

Security was said to be equally

ranged from 500 to 1,000.

would continue to work with inter-

national groups that have been

trying in mediate a peaceful settle-ment of the conflict between Iraq

Cease-Fire Offer

and Iran, the agency reported.

After the most recent and most decisive Iranian victory, the recapture of the port of Khorramshahr last month, the Iraqi leadership announced that it was ready for an immediate cease-fire and was willing to withdraw all its forces from Iranian territory within two weeks. Iran, whose negotiating position has hardened as its military forces have gained the upper hand on the battlefield, said the offer had come too late, Since then, Iraq has said its forces have been observing a

It was oot immediately clear exactly how much Iranian territory Iraq was still holding.

ulateral cease-fire, shooting only

Reports from Iraq recently Indicated that Iraqi troops were still occupying the border town of Qasr-i-Shirin and ragged strips of territory further south

Correspondents who visited Qasr-i-Shirin carlier this year found the town almost entirely demolished by Iraqi forces, with only a mosque and one or two other buildings still standin

In his speech Mr. Hussein said lraq's Revolutionary Command Council decided to complete the withdrawal in spite of Iran's rejection of a cease-fire offer. "The aim is to deny Iran any pretext for pro-longing the war," he said. "We also want to pave the road for a successful nonaligned rations summit conference here "

to detailing lraq's previous attempts at peace with Iran, all re-jected by the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and to describing haw outside powers helped Iran turn the tide of the

press agency reported.

The report follows a series of He singled our Israel as a principal party, saying it had connec-tions with Ayatollah Khomeini in Iranian victories in the war that drove Iraqi forces out ni most of an alliance against Iraq similar to that he said was once forged be-tween the Israelis and a Kurdish dissident leader, Mustafa Barzani. the territory they had occupied since their invasion of Iran in Sep-The agency, summarizing a speech by Mr. Hussein, said: "President Saddam Hussein has

Mr. Hussein emphasized throughput the speech that Ayatol-lah Khomeini, whom he described announced that Iraqi units have as "an impostur," was bent on "spreading Persian hegemony to lraq and nther Arab countries" and on "splitting the Middle East started to withdraw from Iranian towns and territory to the interna-The agency said the president added that "the withdrawal operations will end within a period of not more than 10 days."

Mr. Hussein said Baghdad

between the sultans of Iran and the sultans of Israel."

"Despite his losses, the enemy will nm stop at this point," Mr. Husseio said. "He will try to enter our cities and destroy them. And the Iraqi soldiers whn previously fought outside their territory will ly on their own land."

His speech made no reference to the Soviet Union, who is a main arms supplier of Iraq, but be stressed that Iraq would try to neutralize other powers, a possible reference to the United States. lraq has not had diplomanc re-

latings with the United States since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Mr. Hussein said it was amazing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israel Vows to Expel PLO From Beirut Bases

This story was subject to Israeli

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Sunday that Israel's military and political objectives would not be achieved until the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Beirut s eliminated.

After a visit to Beirut to discuss strategy with the army command there, Mr. Sharon said oo Radio Israel, "Beirut is a military and political objective that we cannot allow ourselves to leave as it is to-

A Cabioet spokesman io Jerusalem said Sunday that the 48hour cease-fire agreed to Friday was open-ended and that iovasion forces encircling West Beirut would hold their fire unless fired upon. After a meeting of the Cabi-oet. Dan Meridor said, however, that even if Palestinian guerrillas lay down their arms. Israel would oever agree to negotiate with the

Syria has turned down a request by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis that it withdraw its troops from Beirut, Information Minister Ahmed Iskander said at a news conference Sunday. He said the request had been rejected on the ground that it had been dictated to Mr. Sarkis by Israeli forces sur-rounding Baabda presidential pal-ace in the hills southeast of Beirut. Mr. Iskander said a similar demand, relayed by the Israelis through Lehanese Gen. Samir Khatih, had been rejected less than two days before. "Syrian troops cannot withdraw

in this way under the guns of Israe-li tanks," Mr. Iskander said. He said that when the Lebanese authorities were able to make such a request of their "free will," it would "then be taken under consideratioo" by Damascus. [Officials sources said a seven-

man committee representing Lehanon's various factions was expected to meet for the first time Sunday to discuss heading off a con-frontatioo in West Beirut, according to a report from Reuters.

The National Salvation Committee, whose members were named by Mr. Sarkis last Monday to form a united voice for the government, was expected to discuss a proposal that the Lehanese Army be moved into West Beirut.]

Mr. Sharon's remarks on Radio Israel came as Philip C. Hahih, the U.S. special envoy, continued negotiations to avert an assault on Moslem West Beirut by the Israeli invasion forces or Christian Phalange militias. An attack nn West Beirut, it is feared, would result in heavy civilian casualties. Mr. Sharon said Beingt was now

scaled nff tn either PLO or Syrian infiltraturs, although he said the Syrian forces are interested in

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

gential Navy weather station on Italia where Argentine scientists 200 officers. Falklands office in London, said Britain reportedly plans to keep up to 1,000 Argentine officers and have been living for six years withon April 26 that he thought it was out British permission. The comtime for Britain to start reconsidering its attitude toward the Argensoldiers to compel Argentina to end all hostilities in the South Atwis used for "scientific investiga-Mr. Frow said they were there HAN Jacker des

State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has accused Moscow of engaging in an "unprecedented" level of strategic weapons testing at the same time it was publicly proclaiming its willingness to control such arms. Mr. Haig, who had just completed two days of talks with Foreign

Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, said at a news conference Saturday that the United States had assembled evidence showing that Soviet testing activity last week was "significant in scope and integration of activity."
The Soviet activity, he said, in-

cluded an anni-satellite test and the launchings of two ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, a submarine-based missile and a medium-range SS-20 missile, and two tests of anti-ballistic missiles. "Such activity belies by specific

actions the words put forth to the world andience here this week," Mr. Haig said. He was referring to

Russian Weapons Tests Belie Words of Peace, Haig Says Mr. Gromykn's promise in a speech Tucsday to the United Nations General Assembly's special session on disarmament that the Soviet Union would not use nucle-

ar weapons first in a conflict. Mr. Haig refused to give further

The U.S. disarmament negotiator is guardedly optimistic. Page 3.

cept to say that no nuclear explo-sions had been involved. He also conceded that there were no indications that the Russians had violated international agreements on

muclear weapons testing.

Mr. Haig said he had not raised the U.S. allegations during the 94 bours of meetings with Mr. Gromyko. He said much of the information. mation was not available to him while the talks were under way and that it had been made ready for release shortly before the start of his news conference.

Saying he thought it was important to get the information out impresident's decision Friday not to

and the Soviets for help."

partment report on human rights

in Zaire says: "Arbitrary arrests

for political reasons and because

of personal vendettas apparently increased during 1981, while there

was also a trend towards detaining

more political prisoners in unoffi-

Also during 1981 there was the

case of 13 members of Parliament

who wrote an open letter to the

but some of them are now in jail

because they sought to establish a

cial and clandestine prisons."

mediately on the Soviet activity, Mr. Haig added: "It shows a level of interest, skill and activity that is equipment to the Soviet Union. a matter of concern."

President Reagan outlined a tough approach to U.S.-Soviet relations in his speech to the disarmament conference Thursday. He effect repeated Mr. Reagan's challenge to the Soviet Union to demonstrate its desire for improved relations through actions rather than words.

"There is no doubt about President Reagan's desire to put U.S.-Soviet relations on a stable, longterm basis," Mr. Haig said. "But this cannot be achieved without a Soviet willingness to conduct its international affairs with responsi-

Hard-Line Approach

Mr. Haig's words continued the hard-line approach toward Mos-cow that has been evident recently in such moves as Mr. Reagan's tough talk before the UN and the

can companies of oil and gas

This hard line appears to be related, at least in part, to the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on strategic arms reductions scheduled to start in Geneva on June 29. Washington and Moscow have been engaging in an exchange of proposals aimed at winning the support of world opinion for their bargaining posi-

The Soviet pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons may have been related to this maneuvering. It also caused Mr. Reagan in his appearance at the United Nations to repeat a proposal for deep cuts in the ground-based strategie missile arsenals of both countries.

Mr. Haig called the U.S. proposal "a carefully integrated and thought-through approach to arms control" that "stands in sharp contrast to cosmetics" such as the first-use renunciation idea put forward by the Soviets.

Atlantic Treaty Organization allies repeatedly have refused to renounce the West's nuclear firststrike capability because they con-tend it would make Western Europe vulnerable to attack by conventional Soviet forces.

Mr. Haig dodged questions about the possibility of a summit conference between Mr. Reagan and Leonid I. Brezhnev. Although the idea originally was put forward by Mr. Reagan, senior administration officials are known to have become cooler to the idea and have said privately that a meeting does not now appear likely.

Despite the general toughness of his remarks, the secretary charac-terized his sessions with Mr. Gro-myko as "full, frank and useful."

Mobutu's Hold on Zaire Is Increasingly Insecure, Opponents Say

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire went to South Korea on a state visit recently, but, from reading the officially controlled newspapers here, his de-parture from the capital was not

The secrecy, the president's critics assert, reflects a nervousness about the security of his leadership of this vast, potentially rich and currently impoverished country. To elaborate the point, the critics also say that Mr. Mobutu rarely appears in public and that when he leaves his palace he uses decoy cars to confuse potential assassins. When he attended the closing of

Parliament this year, a person who was there said, soldiers, armored cars and security men were on the Place de la République outside the miniment buildings, but no civilans were permitted. There is even a rumor circulat-

ing on the "radio trottoir" — literally translated, the "sidewalk radio," — that Mr. Mobutu's sense of insecurity dates to August, when someone stole his leopardskin cap and carved walking stick
from his palace. Some Western strained by a dispute over develop-

diplomats assert that the rumor is rooted in fact and that the loss of the totems created a sense of vul-

MOSCOW VOTER — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev walked stiffly but unassisted to

the polls Sunday to vote in local elections. He had been reported ill in recent months.

The outcome, Zairian critics and Westerners assert, has been a tight-ening of Mr. Mobatu's already harsh regime, and 38 people have been imprisoned for talking of creating a second political party to challenge the president.

"There will be no second politi-cal party in Zaire," Mr. Mobutu has declared, "not for as long as I

Quantary for U.S.

The intolerance of opposition and the activities of a heavy-handed secret police present a quandary for the United States, one of Mr. Mobutu's main backers, Washington's formal concern for human rights conflicts sharply with a wider geopolitical commitment to a nation, bordering nine other countries and straddling a great churk of central Africa that is rich in copper, diamonds and other

minerais. United States ties with Zaire are cuts to the ambiguous heart of the relationship. Mr. Mobutu has stated that he has renounced aidfrom America. The apparent rea-son was congressional criticism of his human rights record and a recommendation from the House Foreign Relations Committee that aid this year be reduced from the

ment and military assistance that

\$59.5 million proposed by the Reagan administration to around \$35 million. Mr. Mobutu, a Western diplomatic source said, was angered by a critical statement about his human rights record by prominently anti-Mobutu Congressmen The Senate, meanwhile, proposed

a smaller reduction.

The irony of Mohutu's renunciation, the source said, is that Zaire does not now qualify for repayable U.S. aid because of an amendment forbidding disbursements while carlier loans are outstanding. Thus, the source said, U.S. military aid to Zaire is at a virtual halt and economic assistance will be curtailed by the end of the year unless

Mr. Mobutu pays arrears of about

Ruler Makes Only Rare Public Appearances, Uses Decoys When Traveling The deeper question, according to Western diplomatic sources and anti-Mobutu Zairians, is whether anonymity. "The ordinary people do not like to see America support-U.S. aid should be used to support

a regime widely known for its corruption and dictatorial style.
The United States and aid agencies here from other Western nations "do not feel that Mobntu is making an effort to develop the country," a Western diplomatic source said, and so there is "chronic mainutrition, violations of human rights and a test case for the Reagan administration's axiom that the U.S. will help only those countries that help themselves."

Cynical Appraisal

At the same time, however, the source said, there is a cynical appraisal by Western governments of Zaire's importance as a mammoth buffer against Soviet influence in Airica, and so the aid agencies stay

second political party called the Union for Democracy and Social Zairian opponents of Mr. Mobutu, meanwhile, perceive the strategic interest of the United Progress.
The party's clandestine manifes-States in a different light. "Mobutn of Zaire is another Shah of Iran," a opponent said, requesting

that if there were free elections the ruling Popular Movement of the Revolution "would not win a single seat."

ing the man who is oppressing them and, if the Americans do not make him change his ways, they will look to the East Europeans The Popular Revolutionary Movement, Zaire's only legal political party, is one of Mr. Mubutu's arms of control. It is misnamed, many people say, since it is neither popular nor revolutionary nor The arguments center on Mr. Mobotu's parlous human rights record. The most recent State Demoving toward anything but the entrenchment of an elite.

Those who sought to found the opposition party discussed the idea with one of Mr. Mobutu's senior aides, who reportedly told them that the president had authorized the negotiations. The dialogue came to an abrupt

halt in March when, in Kinshasa and in the southern town of Lubumbashi, founders of the group and their supporters, brothers and president criticizing his regime. friends were arrested. Some were They were banished to their home-towns and released in December, beaten, others said they had been tortured, and no formal charges were brought against them.

"They are at Mobutu's mercy," a relative of one of the detainees

The president, meanwhile, still The party's clandestine manifes-to calls for an end to Mr. Mobu-tu's "arbitrary" rule and asserts large delegation of followers.



Mobutu Sese Seko

"People in Zaire live in the darkest misery," an opponent said, "yet he goes off to Florida with a delegation of 300. We have calculated that, with the amount spent on that trip, he could have fed all of Kinshasa for two or three

The Reagan administration is seeking the release of up to 100,000 Vietnamese prisoners for possible resettlement Deputy Secretary of State

quences of France's devalua-tion of the franc and the an-

In addition to the broad issues of U.S.-Soviet relations and arms control, Mr. Haig said he and Mr. Grounyko had discussed the full range of global problems in which the two countries have an interest, but he refused to elaborate. INSIDE John Cheever, 70, whose poised, elegant prose estab-lished him as one of America's

finest storytellers, died at his home in Ossining, N.Y.Page 7. ■ England defeated Czechoslovakia, 2-0, West Germany beat Chile, 4-1, and Spain topped Yugoslavia 2-1 in World Cup soccer action Sun-day. On Saturday, the Soviet Union defeated New Zealand, 3-0, Poland and Cameroon drew 0-0, and Belgium eased by El Salvador, 1-0. Page 15.

in the United States, U.S. Walter Stoessel said in Singa-pore. Page 7. ■ The economic conse-

nouncement of the first of what may or may not be a series of stringent anti-inflationary measures have yet to be seen. But first reactions suggest that President Mitterrand has suffered his first serious political setback since he took office a year ago. Page 4.

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Ballantine's.

Planned Cutbacks in Britain's Surface Fleet Prompting Sharp Debate

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service
LONDON — Britain's victory in
the Falkland Islands bas touched off a debate here over British defense policy that could have a pro-found impact on the nation's mil-tary role in the Western alliance. There is already a movement in

There is already a movement in military circles to delay or to scrap Britain's planned purchase of the U.S. Trident 2 snbmarine-launched, long-range ouclear missile system, which the Thatcher government announced in March. Several defense specialists are arguing that the \$13.5 billion for Trident, which some analysts predict could rise to nearly \$18 billion during the next decade, might better be spent to upgrade British conventional forces. Members of Britain's navy lobby are calling for major spending increases for the Royal Navy, which performed so successfully in the South Atlantic area. Britain's interests and defense obligations outside of Europe and NATO.

"We must have the capacity to the two ships, which launched long-range ouclear misside of Europe and NATO.

"We must have the capacity to played key roles in landing troops on East Falkland Island, had also been slated for mothballs until pressure from the navy forced the government to grant them a reprieve.

Nott's Fate

The early focus of the public debate is on the fate of Defense Secretary John Nott, the architect of the Trident 2 and cutback proposals. Naval advocates say that if Mr. Nott's plan had been in effect at the time of the Falklands crisis.

Iraq Orders

Iran Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

that world powers made no "tangi-

ble moves" to stop the Iran-Iraq war "even though other wars are

But he said Iraq would "pursue its efforts with mediation groups for the sake of the just and honora-

ble peace we demanded from the beginning,"

He also expressed bope that Iraq's withdrawal would "greatly contribute to enhancing positive

relations with the well-intentioned

segments of the Iranian people who opposed the aggressive war waged by the Iranian regime against Iraq."

Lebanon Comparsion

He compared the Iran-Iraq situation to the Lebanon-Israel situa-

tion, asserting that Iraq would have had to pay far more than the sacrifices of this war if it had wait-ed for Iran to launch an attack.

Iraq, accusing the Tehran gov ernment of intolerable aggression, invaded Iran demanding full sov-

ereignty over the Shatt al-Arab waterway and the return of disput-

ed border areas as the price of But Western diplomats in the

contained within days."

cut back in the size of its fleet. While those involved in the debate insist they foresee no drop-off in London's commitment to the

North Atlanoc Treaty Organiza-tion, there is renewed emphasis here on what are called "out-of-area" problems — Britain's inter-ests and defense obligations out-side of Europe and NATO.

the navy would have been incapa-ble of mounting the task force that was sent to reclaim the islands.

A year from now, for example, under current plans, the navy will have only one aircraft carrier available — a new one — because the government plans to sell the Invincible, which was built in 1980, to

step down and that there will be no major changes in defense poli-

Thatcher's Thinking

Mr. Nott barely survived in April, when he was blamed, along with the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, for being caught unprepared by Argentina's invasion of the islands. Lord Carrington was allowed to resign, and sources said Mr. Nott offered to quit but Mrs. Thatcher insisted he stay on. While publicly saying she still supports hun, the prime minister is believed by many observers to be waiting for a decent interval to accept his resignation. cept his resignation.

Despite the success of Britain's

one Exocet missile to sink a de-stroyer and that World War II vintage bombs from obsolete Canber-ra bombers did major damage to

"The navy was hard hit by Mr. Nott's cutbacks and they are clear-ly attempting to take advantage of the political situation following the Falklands to advance their cause." said Col. Jonathan Alford of the Internacional Institute for Strateinternational Institute for Strategic Studies here. "But there are equally sound arguments not to build vulnerable surface ships and I don't think we'll see, or should we see, major changes in the size and shape of the navy because of the Falkland Islands."

Trident, however, is a different

placements for the four vessels lost in the Falklands war and the five or so ships they believe will have to be stationed around the islands for foture defense.

Mr. Nott has insisted be will not step down and that there will be not

others expect the price lag to rise.

"Payments for the Trident system will swallow between 15 and 20 percent of the Ministry of Defense's capital expenditure from the end of this decade until the middle of the next," writes David Greenwood, director of the Center for Defense Studies at Aberdeen University, in an article mublished University, in an article published Friday in Defense Attaché maga-

He concludes, "As time goes by, [Trident] will look like a less and less attractive proposition. Renewed debate over posture and priorities will be inescapable if this occurs, and the Falklands experience will be influential, though not designs in that comment." decisive, in that argument."

Argentine Post Taken

(Continued from Page 1) cale blue and white colors of the

Argentine flag.
In London, The Sunday Times said a seven-man British commando team was captured on a reconnaissance and sabotage mission oear the Argentine military base at Rio Gallegos more than a month

ago.

The Times, quoting senior U.S. intelligence officials in Washington, said the team was apparently using American-made mobile radar units to keep track of Super Etendards and Skyhawks flying from the mainland to strike the

British task force.

The Times said Britam's decision to hold approximately 1,000 Argentine troops captured in the Falklands might be designed to win the release of the commandos.

Meanwhile, in Portsmouth, England, the "luckiest ship alive" imped home Saturday to a turnil-

land, the "luckiest ship alive" limped home Saturday to a tumultuous welcome. The British destroyer Glasgow had been hit by an Argentine bomb that passed through its hull without exploding. The Glasgow was the first British surface vessel into the war zone around the Falklands on May I and was stationed off San Carlos when British troops landed on the islands.

Workers Start To Reconvert OE2 to a Liner

LONDON — The luxury liner Queen Elizabeth 2, back from the Falklands after servfrom the Falklands after serving as a troop carrier, is packing up its helicopter landing pad and cleaning out its swimming pool in preparation for resuming its cruises to New York.

Full-page advertisements in The Times and The Daily Telegraph on Saturday announced that the ship will return to the cruise business on Aug. 14, just two months after returning from the most hazardous journey of its 15-year history.

ney of its 15-year history.

A spokesman for the Cunard
Line, the ship's owners, said the
QE2 went into drydock in

Southsimpton Friday night for an examination of its hull and that 200 shippard workers have started reconverting the QE2 to

a luxury liner.
Doug Ridley, the QE2's executive captain, said damage caused by the 3,000 troops was superficial. "You cannot have troops moving around with guns and heavy boots and not do some scuffing damage and knocks here and there on fab-



In Chonayfat, a Lebanese man argues with an Israeli officer, as lamdreds of persons tried to return to southern Lebanon. The Israelis are allowing only those with special passes to return.

Israel Vows End to PLO in Beirut

Middle East said they believed the real aim of the secular, Arab oamaintaining the Palestinian guertionalist government in Baghdad was to topple the Islamic leaderrilla infrastructure there. He said anyone who leaves his arms behind can leave West ship in Tehran, whose revolutionary fervor it regarded as danger-Beirut, as be said many were doing now to reach the pacified towns and villages of southern Lebanon. The government in Tehran did oot fall and the war dragged on, with Iran vowing to fight until the last Iraqi soldier left its soil. After Mr. Sharon made it clear he was talking about Lebanese and Pales-

tinian civilians and not guerrillas. Mr. Meridor, after the Cabinet a year of military stalemate, the tide of the war began to turn in meeting, said the cease-fire agreed to Friday primarily at U.S. urging had to a large extent been kept. He Iran's favor last September.
As Iranian forces slowly drove the Iraqis out of much of the Iranian oil province of Khuzistan where said that there been incidents of infringement by the other side and that the Israeli Army reacted with the invasion had been concentrated. Iraq began to offer conces-

Israeli sources said the PLO and leftist Moslem forces led by Kamal Jumblatt were jointly seeking a 48-hour extension to Priday's ceasefire. But one Israeli official said the government was ainxious for an early conclusion to the negotiations being conducted by Mr. Ha-bib and is not interested in pro-

looging temporary cease-fires. "We cannot keep having ooe 48-hour cease-fire after another, or one-sided cease-lires while the negotiations drag on," an Israeli offi-cial said. Mr. Habib is trying to avert an attack into Mosiem West Beirut by the Israeli forces to root out the estimated 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas who are besieged there.

Exchange Proposed

Mr. Meridor said Israel would oot accept an arrangement by which disarming PLO guerrillas in Beirut would be conditional on Is-raeli-PLO negotiations.

"Israel will not negotiate ever

with the organization that calls itself an organization to liberate Palestine from the Jews — ever,"

There have been reports from Beirut that former Lebanese Pre-

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service
DAMASCUS — The leaders of

the political parties represented in the Syrian National Assembly

have issued an appeal to "Arab

masses" everywhere to show their solidarity with the Palestinians in

Lebanoo by "attacking and de-stroying American interests" in the Arab world.

The Syrian parties also called Saturday for the upgrading of Syria's friendship treaty with the Soviet Union into a full-scale stra-

tegic alliance, apparently along the lines of the strategic alliance coo-cluded by the United States and

The declaration said all Arabs must know that Syria and our people have chosen to mingle our

blood with that of the Palestinians and that we will continue to light to protect the Palestinian people." It was issued by the leadership of the National Progressive Front, which consists of the ruling Ba'ath Party of President Hafez al-Assad and several small parties.

'Nothing to Say'

The U.S. ambassador, Robert Paganelli, said he had "nothing to

The parties' declaration accused the United States of participating in the planning of the Israeli inva-

sion, providing the weapons and giving Iwael the needed "political and military cover."

It said, "The Arab regimes have been either silent or mocking or plotting."

plotting."

Western diplomats said Syria added that the outcome some months ago sounded out the Soviet Union about the possibility is going to go on in Bonn.

Parties in Syria Urge

Attack on U.S. Interests

countries.

too low key.

mier Saeb Salam, who is acting as go-between for Mr. Habib and the PLO, proposed that in exchange for surrendering their arms, PLO leaders would be guaranteed safe conduct to Egypt where they could establish a government in exile. Israel, in turn, would agree to nego-tiate with the PLO for antonomy of the occupied West Bank and

Gaza Strip.
Egypt has been actively involved in efforts to end the war in Lebanon. News agency reports from Cairo said that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak welcomed the idea of a PLO government-in-exile

Mr. Iskander's statement Sunday made clear that Syria is committed to keeping troops in Leba-oon regardless of the Lebanese uments position. said Syrian troops still in Beirut would resist any Israeli attempts to attack Palestinian strongholds in

the city's western section. However, diplomatic sources here believe the Syrians are not in a position to defend Beirut and probably would not risk a major break in the cease-fire to try to do

of turning the friendship treaty be-tween them into a strategic alli-ance on the model of the Ameri-

can-Israeli agreement. The Soviet

response was negative, the diplo-mats said. Informed sources said

Saturday night that oo such alli-ance has been signed by the two

According to Western diplo-mats, Syria's main goal is to obtain a Soviet assurance that military aid will be forthcoming oot only in case of an attack on Syrian territo-

ry but also in the case of attack on the Syrian positions in Lebanon.

the political parties described the Soviet Union as a "true and loyal friend." Syrian officials have been described by foreign diplomats as

being privately disappointed with the Soviet reaction to the invasion,

considering Moscow's response

Hinges on Budget,

The Associated Press

BONN — Willy Brandt, former chancellor and now the leader of the Social Democratic Party, said

Sunday that the talks over West Germany's 1983 budget would de-cide the fate of Chancellor Helmut

The coalition of Social Demo-

crats and Free Democrats, increasingly divided in the last 18 months

over economic questions, has set itself a target of July 7 to agree on

Mr. Brandt said on a West Ger-

talks "will show how government

Schmidt's government.

Coalition's Fate

Bonn Aide Says

While Saturday's statement by

WORLD BRIEFS

Spain Sets New Terms on Gibraltar

MADRID — Spain will not lift its blockade of Gibraltar unless Britain pledges serious talks at the negotiations scheduled to start Friday over the future of the British crown colony, diplomatic sources said here

Spain, which claims Gibraltar, and Britain had agreed to open the talks on April 20, but the negotiations, along with Spain's promised opening of the gate sealing Gibraltar from the mainland, were postponed when British diplomats had their hands full with the Falklands. Negotiations will be held in the Portuguese town of Sintra.

France Vague on Spain's EEC Entry

MADRID - President François Mitterrand of France said in a newspaper interview published Sunday that economic problems in Western Europe made it impossible to say when or how Spain could join the

European Economic Community.

Mr. Mitterrand told the daily El Pais that his government "accepts the hypothesis of Spanish presence in Western Europe and the Common Market." But he added, "The economic reality imposes serious problems which mean one cannot say in advance when or under what conditions."

One problem he noted was the similarity of French and Spanish agricultural products.

Mr. Mitterrand is due to arrive here Tuesday for a three-day visit that will include talks with King Juan Carlos I and Prime Minister Leopoldo

Soviet Peace Group Member Held

MOSCOW — Vladimir Fleishgakker, a member of a recently formed independent peace movement in the Soviet Union, said he was detained by police for five hours on Sunday after he tried to leave his apartment

to vote in local elections. Mr. Fleishgakker, 28, an engineer, is one of 11 members of the "Group for Establishing Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.," which announced its existence at a press conference on June 4. All have since been detained and questioned, and some threatened with prosecution if they continued their activities.

Authorities have prevented Mr. Fleishgakker, Viktor Blok and movement co-founders Sergei Batovrin and Sergei Rozenoer from leaving their apartment buildings for a nearly a week, movement members said, and police have blocked Western reporters from entering Mr. Batovrin's and Mr. Rozenoer's homes, Mr. Fleishgakker said authorities did not say why he wast desired.

Hunger Striker Leaves Soviet Union

MOSCOW — Andrei Frolov left the Soviet Union Sunday on the exit visa he won through a 26-day hunger strike, but Yuri Balovlenkov was still fasting in his 42d day.

Mr. Frolov, 51, a journalist, boarded an Aeroflot flight to Frankfurt, where he was to make a connection to Chicago. He is married to Lois Becker Frolov of Chicago. His was the one clear success story to emerge from the hunger strike started May 10 by the Divided Families Group, Soviet citizens who were denied permission to join sponses in the West.

Two other members of the group appeared to have been promised visas, but have not received them. Mr. Balovlenkov, 33, has had no word at all on his visa processing. He is married to Elena Kusmenko, a nurse in Baltimore. The former computer specialist has oever seen his 2-year-old daughter.

Basques Claim 2 Bombings in Spain

MADRID — Basque separatist guerrillas claimed responsibility Sunday for a bomb blast in Bilbao, only 300 meters (330 yards) from a stadium being used for the World Cup matches.

The military wing of ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) said it was responsible for the explosion Saturday in a Bilbao bar and another Friday at a bank in Lagret.

Friday at a bank in Lasarte.

Also, police in Villafranca de Oria, south of San Sebastian, said Sunday a shepherd had discovered the 10-kilogram (22-pound) bomb attached to an installation of the Iberduero Power Co., a frequent target of Basque guerrillas because of its plans for a nuclear plant.

Priest Held by Irish on Arms Charge

DUBLIN —A special anti-guerrilla criminal court has indicted a New York-based Roman Catholic priest, his brother and a man from Northern Ireland on charges of possessing firearms.

Father Patrick Moloney, his brother John and Patrick McVeigh of Belfast were indicted Saturday, a day after they were arrested in the southwestern city of Limerick. The police said they seized a U.S.-made rifte, ammunition and other weapons. Mr. McVeigh was also charged with being a member of the IRA.

Informed sources said U.S. customs authorities had seized more ween. the 1983 budget. The parliamenta-ry parties are to meet Tuesday and the Cabinet Wednesday to decide on the size of state debt. Mr. Brandt said on a West German television program that he hoped the two parties would reach an agreement. "But we still cannot be quite certain," he said. "The next few weeks will show." He added that the outcome of the

Informed sources said U.S. customs authorities had seized more weapons in New York and that agents of Ireland's anti-guerrilla Special Branch arrested the three after U.S. officials told them that the IRA was shipping weapons from New York to Dublin in a consignment of bedd-

Compiled From Agency Disputches



U.S. Arms Negotiator Holds 'Guarded' Hope as Talks Near negotiators have let it be known they are decidedly pleased, both with the U.S. proposal and with the U.S. proposal and with the Soviet Union has not be thought the United States was states, he continued, it was simply because in recent years they have Among these gains, Mr. Rowny said, is the fact the United States is

U.S. General Warns Against Nuclear War Plan

New York Times Service PARIS - The chief U.S. negotiator in the coming strategic disar-mement talks with the Soviet Un-ion has said he is guardedly optimistic about the ontcome.

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Gen. David

C. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has left office with the warning that it would be

throwing money into a "bottom-less pit" to try to prepare the Unit-of States for a long nuclear war

Gen. Iones, who stepped down on Friday from the highest U.S. military position, said he doubted

that any nuclear exchange between the Soviet Union and the United

States could be contained but would escalate into an all-out war. Rather than spend the billions of dollars it would take to prepare

the United States for a protracted micies war, Gen. Jones said, it

would make more sense to build

up U.S. forces for more likely non-

man as one lasting "weeks or noning," the 60-year-old four-star

pennil said: "If you really put a ict of amphasis on it, you've got a sentemies pit in terms of dollars."

He said that even if one were to

my "I'm going to do everything to try to fight a protracted nuclear

Defining "protracted nuclear

with the Soviet Union.

melen conflicts.

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String dentage and

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The talks, which the Reagan administration has labeled START The word "guarded" was as far to replace the SALT acronym gives Edward L. Rowny was prepared on to the earlier series will begin en to the earlier series, will begin to go publicly in talking to report- June 29 in Geneva. Mr. Rowny is a ers here Saturday. In fact, U.S. retired beutenant general who re- reductions, If to achieve this objective have a lot to gain."

great" even if the Reagan adminis-

tration achieves its goal of increas-ing military spending by 7 percent a year after allowing for inflation.

With that increase, he said, "We're going to have a hard time

doing what is already on the books. We are in the priority busi-

ness. We have greater needs" than trying to prepare the United States

for protracted nuclear war, needs such as paying for the forces and weapons needed for conventional conflicts.

His contention that there is not

enough money in sight to gear up

for lengthy nuclear wars came in response to questions about the

guidance Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger recently is-

sued to the military services to belp them structure their forces in

the five-year period from fiscal years 1984 through 1988. In a headline May 30, The New

York Times portrayed the gni-dance as the "first strategy for fighting a long nuclear war," and

said in an accompanying article that the Reagan administration

was embarked on a "new nuclear

American Objective

weaponry and to make sure there it must have something for the Sowill be military equality after the viet Union as well as for us. And

that waging protracted nuclear war

is "something that we are planning to do." Officials also said there

At a briefing, a high Pentagon official, who could not be identi-

fied under the ground rules, said: The important thing to bear in

mind here is that no one is suggest-

ing in this guidance that a pro-tracted inuclear war is a good

that we want to do, something that we are planning to do. But the ca-pability of dealing with a protract-ed attack upon us is important to develop, because if we develop the capability ... we can hope to deter it

Gen. Jones said Friday that he

considered the Weinberger gui-dance "evolutionary" rather than "revolutionary." He said the big

decisions that would be required to

prepare the United States for pro-

tracted ouclear war, such as a mas-

sive civil defense program, have

done so far to prepare for limited

What the United States has

not been made

thing, a desirable thing, someth

was little new in the guidance.

The Times report brought a and/or protracted nuclear war in-

public protest from the Soviet Un-ion and denials from U.S. officials systems the capability to respond

built more weapons.

Nevertheless, he continued. The American objective, Mr. "one of the criteria of our plan is Rowny said, is both to reduce that it must be negotiable; that is, weapons would not be introduced, but it would limit their numbers,

in kind to a Soviet attack - such

as firing only a few warheads at

strictly military targets - and bardening communication links so that the president and other deci-

sion makers could keep in touch

with military commanders during a nuclear attack.

James R Schlesinger, defense secretary from 1973 to 1975, pushed the development of missile-

firing systems for limited nuclear war. Shortly before leaving office, President firmmy Carter issued directives calling for improved command, control and communi-

cations for nuclear war and the

targeting of Soviet decision makers

and military targets.

Presidential Directive 59, issued in 1980, stressed that the Russians

should not be allowed to win either

a conventional or a nuclear war for

want of adequate U.S. responses.

President Reagan has built upon

that concept in his five-year strate-

gic program, partly by allocating more money than his predecessors

ment needed to wage nuclear war.

weapoury additions: the deploy-ment of MX missiles, an increased bomber force of new types and new and more powerful versions of the Trident submarine missile sys-Acceptance of the U.S. proposal would oot mean that improved

preparing a number of important

DNATIONAL FEDALO TERRINE CATURDAY SHIDAY. HINE 96.97 1000.

Furthermore, he said, the Soviet Union has important economic incentives to agree to arms reduc-dons. Asked if he meant that a relaxation of U.S. efforts to block the export of advanced technology and to restrict East-West trade could be a part of a deal on arms reduction, Mr. Rowny said there was no direct linkage, but "there's always linkage in the back-

NATO Consultations

Mr. Rowny has just finished a swing through Europe to discuss the negotiations with the NATO

In its initial phase, the plan an-nounced by President Reagan last month calls on both countries to reduce by a third the stocks of long-range nuclear warheads, now numbering about 7,500 on each side. Not more than half the re-maining warheads could be deployed on land-based intercontinental missiles.

This second point affects the Soviet Union more acutely than it does the United States. The Soviet strategic nuclear arsenal is composed principally of land-based weapons. The U.S. nuclear strength rests mainly on submarine-launched missiles.

This disparity has led Soviet spokesmen to call the U.S. proposal lopsided, although so far Soviet reaction has generally been cautions. Mr. Rowny cited this caution as one reason for his "guarded

Mr. Rowny said that early Soviet reaction has been more positive than after previous U.S. disarmament offers

One of the pluses, he said, is that the Soviet Unioo no longer insists on ratification of the second strategie arms limitation agreement, which the Reagan administration opposes. Another is that Soviet leaders have endorsed the notion that there must be reductions ou both sides, instead of simply limits to future growth.

He added that there have been hints in Soviet publications and academic circles that the U.S. approach is arousing interest.

Mr. Rowny said the first bar-

gaining session will probably last six to eight weeks. Then there will be a recess to allow each side to go home for consultations. It is likely this pattern will continue throughout the process.



of their house in San Salvador after the earthquake. Two other children in the family and their mother were killed.

Quake Hits El Salvador, Guatemala; 14 Are Killed and Hundreds Injured

SAN SALVADOR - An earthquake has struck El Salvador and Guatemala, killing at least 14 persons and injuring bundreds

Officials said Saturday's earthquake was the worst to hit El Salvador in 17 years and was felt throughout Central America.

The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador was damaged. In San Salvador, officials said three people were killed. Outside the capital, the authorities said eight farmers were crushed to In southeastern Guatemala, at least three people were reported

killed in Jutiapa and 750 people were left borneless in Jalpatagua.
The U.S. Embassy received moderate damage, a spokesman said. An employee said the ceiling collapsed in the office of Ambassador Deane R. Hinton. Elevators were knocked out of service

they are holding Col. Adolfo Castillo, the undersecretary of de-

and deep cracks appeared in walls. Meanwhile, leftist guerrillas in El Salvador said Sunday that

fense who was reported killed last week in a helicopter crash during fighting with guerrillas.

1970 Protocol on Guyana Expires,

CARACAS - The Port of Spain Protocol, which froze Veneznela's claim to 50,000 square miles (129,500 square kilometers) of territory in Guyana for 12 years, has

The question oow reverts to the Guyana, stipulating that both par-ties oegotiate for three months. If

Trinidad, expired Friday because Venezuela refused to extend it. Foreign Minister José Alberto Zambrano held separate meetings

here Friday with the ambassadors of Britain and Guyana. The area in dispute is west of the Essequibo River and makes up about two-thirds of Guyana's territory. Recent studies have said the territory is rich in bauxite, from which aluminum is obtained. Ven-

Jury Ponders Verdict in **Hinckley Case** Evidence Is Weighed

On Insanity Question Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The jury weighing the case against John W. Hinckley Jr. resumed deliberations Sunday oo whether the young gunman was insane when be shot President Reagan more than a year

ago.

The seven women and five men deliberated for a total of 11 hours

Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Hinckley. 27, who has pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity in the March 30, 1981. shooting attack, could go to prison for life if convicted of trying to as-sassinate Mr. Reagan and shooting

three other men.

If acquitted oo sanity grounds, he would be sent to a mental institution and could be freed if doc-tors determine he is no longer in-

In closing arguments, federal prosecutor Roger M. Adelman said. The time has come for John Hinckley Jr. for the first time in his life to take responsibility for

"He can't avoid responsibility for shooting President Reagan, and goodness knows, he can't avoid responsibility for shooting Jim Brady in the head," be said, referring to the president's president

secretary.
Vincent J. Fuller, the senior defense lawyer, said, "Free your minds of bias, of anger, of passions aroused because of the damage in-flieted on these innocent victims."

"In his own miod the defendant had two compelling reasons to do what be did, to terminate his own existence and to accomplish his ideal union with [actress] Jodie Foster, whether in this world or the next. I submit these are the acts of a totally irrational individual, driven and motivated by his own world, locked in his own mind," he added.

Judge Parker explained to the jury that the government had the burden of proving, beyond a rea-sonable doubt, the defendant's sanity at the time of the shootings as well as his guilt of each of the 13 counts in the indictment against

But he also gave the standard instruction that evidence the defendant had or has some mental illness does not necessarily mean he was legally insane or was out responsible for his actions.

He told the jurors that, if they found the defendant oot guilty by reason of insanity, he would be committed to a mental hospital and confined there indefinitely, unless and until "the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that he is not likely to injure himself or other persons due to mental illness."

Tass Denounces U.S. Ban on Gear for Pipeline vate differences on both sides of The ban on U.S. supplies of mathe Atlantic in relations between the United States and the West

MOSCOW — The Soviet press against Tass has criticized Presi-dent Reagan's extension of a ban on the sale by U.S. firms of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Uo-ian raying the decision was an at-tend, to turn routine trade "into an instrument of political black-

"This decision is sure to aggra-

STOCKHOLM — Environmen-

tal experts who begin a four-day

surfacence Monday on acid pollu-tion will have before them a study

by Swedish scientists reporting that acid rain has destroyed plants

and fish in 4,000 of Sweden's

The conference will discuss what

many experts regard now as the

rat problem — the acidification of

25,000 takes.

European countries," Tass said The White House announced

Friday that Mr. Reagan was extending the sanctions against sales by U.S. firms and also expanding it to include foreign subsidiaries and licensees of U.S. companies.

Talks on Acid Rain to Open in Sweden ence will be followed by a meeting here next week of 33 environment

ministers whose countries signed

the 1979 Geneva convention on

transboundary air pollution. The report, prepared by Swedish scientists for the "Environment '82" meetings, describes the devastating effects of airborne sulphus and nitrogen oxides on lakes, land and forests up to hundreds of miles from the industrial sources land and water. The confer of the pollution.

chinery for the Siberian natural gas pipeline to Western Europe was issued Dec. 29 after the imposition of martial law in Poland. An administration official said Friday that there had been no

change in Poland that satisfied Mr. Reagan and that the sanctions were being extended "to express The United States has opposed Western Europe's decision to take large consignments of Soviet namral gas, fearing it would make its

llies too dependent on the Soviet

Mr. Reagan's decision Friday was described in the Soviet Union as a "fresh step on the path of building up international tensions and upsetting mutually beneficial business and economic East-West cooperation.

Germans Criticize Move

trical coocern, said Sunday that thousands of jobs at AEG and may have far-reaching consequences for European and U.S. trade with the Soviet bloc.

AEG, which has been in financial difficulties for three years and which is asking aid from West German banks and the state, is one of several West German companies participating in construc-tion of the 3,000-mile (4,800-kilometer) pipeline carrying gas from the Yamal peninsula in Siberia to Western Europe.
AEG contracted last fall to de-

liver 47 gas turbines worth about 650 million marks (\$265 million) for compressor stations along the pipeline. A subsidiary, AEG-Kanis, is also under contract to deiver equipment for the project.

President Reagan's expansion Friday of the sanctions to include foreign subsidiaries and licensees FRANKFURT (AP) — AEGTelefunken, a West German elecTelefunken, a West German elecTelefunk

Reopening Venezuela's Land Claims

expired.

terms of the 1966 Geneva Accord, signed by Britain, Venezuela and no agreement is reached by then, the matter goes to the secretary-

The protocol, signed in 1970 in

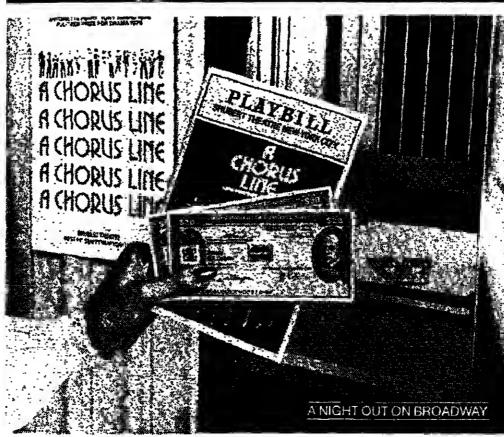
ezuela contends that an 1899 arbitration award by British judges on the Essequibo region was fraudu-

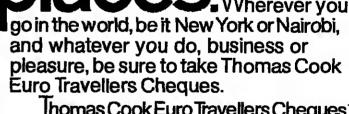
Thomas Cook. The familiar face in unfamiliar











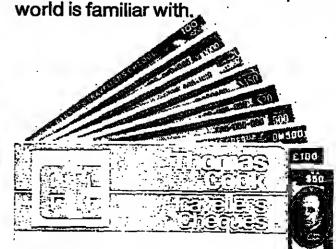
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Despite Devaluation, **Mitterrand Hesitates To Shift Political Stand**

By Richard Eder New York Times Service

PARIS - The economic consequences of France's devaluation of the franc on June 12 and the announcement a day later of the first of what may or may not be a series of stringent anti-inflationary measures have yet to be seen.

"The Last Chance" was the headline in Les Echos, a financial newspaper not notably supportive of the government. Le Monde. which tries to be as sympathetic as

NEWS ANALYSIS

it can, concluded, "The franc is not saved; merely reprieved." Already, however, the reactions suggest that President François Mitterrand has suffered his first serious political setback since be took office little more than a year ago. It was not simply that a policy that told the French that they could have economic growth, redistribution of income and social change in the midst of a recession

has been thrown into question. It was that, even as the govern-ment was announcing the first of its austerity measures, no real change of political message went with it. Press leaks and commentators had prepared the country for a call for sacrifice and austerity at a major news conference on June 9. but Mr. Mitterrand then gave reporters only vague hints that change might be needed. Essentially, he said growth would continue and all would go well, if a bit more slowly than expected.

Economic Reactions

Libération, which is moderately leftist and supports the govern-ment's aims, though often critically, accused the president, in effect, of shirking his duty to lead. It compared him to the stock movie cartoon character who pedals his bicycle off a cliff and keeps pedaling in the same direction, even though there is no ground under

On the economic side, the first financial reactions were about as expected. The value of the Deutsche mark, instead of rising by 10 percent as the French de-valuation and West German revaluation provided for, increased by only 6 percent. Basically, this means that both currencies are comfortably back in the middle of the float allowed by the European Monetary System and that, for the moment, the pressure is off the

But a devaluation is, at best, a means for encouraging attention. By ordering a four-month freeze on prices and wages, the govern-ment has disclosed only a part of its intentions. More important, nobody at this stage is guessing whether it will pursue its plan if

Europe's high prices the brush.

unpopular.
Complaints have already begun. The opposition parties have, predictably, accused the government of incompetence. More important, the initial reactions of business and labor have ranged from wary to hostile.

Employer Chief Objects

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy on Thursday began what will undoubtedly be a series of meetings with representatives of the major labor and employers' groups. But Yvon Gattaz, head of the powerful National Council of French Employers, said the price freeze was unsatisfactory, objected to the plan to increase payments to stabilize the social security system and called for the postponement of measures giving more rights to

As for the unions, their political support for the government has made them more circumspect. But the biggest group, the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, bas warned against any reduction of workers' purchasing power.

However the wage and price freezes work out, the critical question is what will happen when they are lifted. For the government to persuade management and labor to negotiate long-term agreements restraint will call for a great deal of persuasion, and more political definition than the Socialists have so far managed.

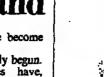
Mr. Mitterrand, who usually shows great skill at matching the public mood, has shown consider-able uncertainty in marshaling political support for what is clearly the most critical test his govern-ment has faced.

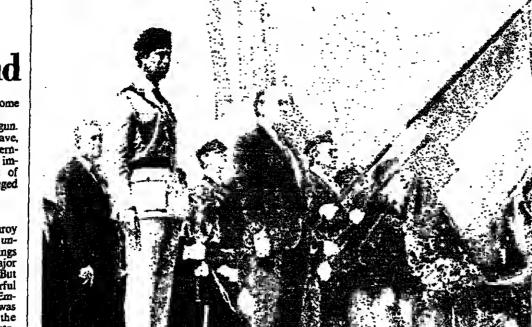
Polls have indicated for some time that the public, worried about inflation and retaining a great deal of trust in the president, would support an austerity program. Yet Mr. Mitterrand has, so far, failed to find language to match the measures that his ministers are begin-

It is possible that he has misjudged his timing and will move to regain the initiative. But there are some real difficulties in his posi-

The Socialists may have come to power because the French were dissatisfied with having one politi-cal grouping in power for 25 years. Polls show that despite the difficulties, the French are quite happy with their change.

But one year into office, Mr. Mitterrand and his party still cling to the notion that they came to power because of their program, which offered important economic and social changes while retaining the main national and internation





RAID CELEBRATED - Prince Charles of Britain, left, and French President François Mitterrand during a commemoration Sunday of a British raid on a Nazi radar station at Bruneval, on France's Normandy coast. The attack, by British paratroop commandos, took place on Feb. 28, 1942, and was the first incursion by Allied forces into German-held France.

Immigration of War Foes to U.S. Linked to Plot to Oust Albanians

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Timer Service
NEW YORK — Albanian emigre leaders who collaborated with Axis forces in World War II were helped to enter the United States in the early postwar years in connection with efforts to under-mine the Communist government of Albania, according to State Deartment documents.

The documents have been declassified and were obtained by Marc Truitt, a Stanford University doctoral candidate working on a dissertation on political mobilization of Albanian exiles during the Cold War.

The papers prompted Congress to reopen an investigation into a possible cover-up involving suspected Nazi war criminals and collaborators given refuge in the United States

The documents are said to show that although the State Depart-ment initially objected to admitting some of the Albanian émigré leaders because of their back-grounds, intelligence considerations later brought a reversal.

The intelligence efforts, which included dropping agents into the Balkans hy parachute in the early 1950s to foment revolts, were unsuccessful and exacerbated Albanian hostility toward the United

Give the folks back home a picture of Europe and

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the documents and could offer no from the office's investigators comment. A State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg. earlier denied that there had been an attempt at a cover-up.

Albania, which is on the Adriatic between Yugoslavia and Greece, was occupied by the Italian and Nazi armies from 1939 to 1944. when it was liberated by Commuhas broken with its former allies,

John J. Loftus, a former war crimes investigator for the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, alleged May 16 on the CBS News program "60 Minutes" that U.S. intelligence agencies had smuggled Belorussian Nazi collaborators into the United States for agitation against the Soviet Union. Mr. Truitt then made some of his Albanian documentation avail-

able to Mr. Loftus, who passed it on 10 the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress. Mr. Loftus said Axis collaborators could not legally enter the United States The General Accounting Office said in 1978 that it had found no

evidence of any "widespread con-spiracy" to obstruct investigations suspected war criminals in the A State Department official, United States. Then disclosures Ron Neitzke, said he had not seen that some files had been hidden United States. Then disclosures

prompted the House Judiciary Committee to ask the agency in

of a visit by Midhat Frasheri, leader of the Albanian wartime group Baili Kombetar, or Nauonal Front, to the U.S. ambassador in Rome in November, 1947. Mr. nist-led partisans. It is among the Frasheri wanted 50 followers admost politically isolated nations; it mitted to the United States to counteract Communist "intrigues" the Soviet Union and China, and among Albanians. First on the list only recently signaled an interest was Hasan Dosti, Albania's minisin closer relations with Western ter of justice during the Italian ocamong Albanians. First on the list

Months later, after checking se-cret files on Mr. Frasberi and his followers, the State Department replied that it "does not believe it would be appropriate to facilitate the group's entry. "It is apparent that the political backgrounds of many of the Albanian exites in ftaare somewhat obeckered and that the presence of these persons in the United States in the circumstances envisioned might sooner or later occasion embarrassment to this government."

Yet by April, 1949, Mr. Dosti was in Washington urging officials to support a committee of Alhan-ian emigres. He later became the president of the U.S.-sponsored National Committee for a Free Alhania. He is now 87 years old and lives in Los Angeles.

Assertions Dismissed

In a telephone interview, Mr. Dosti dismissed as Communist da assertions that Alban tan war criminals had come to the United States, adding that he fought the Germans and that the Germans killed members of his

The Free Alhania committee was given a voice in U.S. policy, according to an account in 1949 of a meeting between Dean G. Acheson, the secretary of state, and Ernest Bevin, the British foreign sec-

"Bevin," Mr. Acheson was quot-ed as saying, "asked whether we would hasically agree that we try to bring down the Hoxha government when the occasion arises. 1 said yes, but if this were precipitated now the Greeks and Yugoslavs might touch off serious trouble. Bevin agreed that we have to be careful or Russia will intervene. He asked what government would replace Hoxha if he is thrown out? Are there any kings around that could be put in?"

A U.S. intelligence agent in-volved in such efforts was Michael Burke, later president of the New York Yankees baseball team and a CBS executive. In an interview in March in Ireland, Mr. Burke said that in the late 1940s, "I was asked by the CIA if I would try to create a revolution in Albania." He con-cluded that "you couldn't do it with just locals."

May to reopen its inquiry. Mr. Truitt obtained an account

The money will be very important to some people who live in pri-vation in this state, where oil wealth permitted Alaska several years ago to abandon income and sales taxes, Alaskan natives sub-sisting on fish and game will particularly welcome the windfall. Gov. Hammond was unhappy that the original payout plan was upset, but he said that the new plan would maintain much of what

he wanted when he proposed the Permanent Fund and the dividend "I wanted to curb the minaway growth of government," he said. "I wanted to create a constituency that would stand guard over the Permanent Fund. And believe you me that the politicians would have sopped np every penny of it if we hadn't stopped them."

Mr. Hammond will leave office

in January at the end of his second

term, the legal limit. He said he wanted Alaskans to realize that "this is their money for programs the state has no busi-ness being involved with. He said: "Special interests come to Juneau and get what they want and people ought to put a stop to

Not everyone supports the divi-dend plan. Robert Penney, a wealthy real estate developer, said be would give his \$1,000 to the An-chorage Chamber of Commerce Energy Committee.

"We should be investing to legacies for the future such as hydro projects, roads and bridges," Mr.

Steve Cowper, a Fairbanks law-yer seeking the Democratic nomination for governor, said he feared that the payout would lead Congress to enact legislation cutting into Alaska's oil income.

Three Cosmos Satellites Put in Orbit by Moscow

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union has launched three satellites in its Cosmos series, Tass said during the weekend.

The Cosmos 1379, 1380 and 1381, launched Friday, were all operating normally, Tass said Satur-day. The press agency said all three satellites were designed to

Britain Blocks Quarryman to Preserve Secret Chambers

Reagan Urban Report Says Federal Aid Has Alaska Mails To Residents **Hurt Revival of Cities**

State Funds

\$1,000 Checks Begin

A Payout of Revenue

By Wallace Turner

first \$1,000 checks have gone into the mail in the state capital of

Juneau to begin an unusual distri-

children who live in the state are

eligible to apply for a \$1,000 pay-

ment from the earnings of the Alaska Permanent Fund, S3.1 bil-

lion representing part of the state's oil royalties.

As the program began, only 160,000 people had applied. But there were long lines Thursday at

state offices here and in Anchorage to pick up application forms.
Residents have until mid-October

to file applications.
Half the earnings of the Perma-

nent Fund will be distributed each

year under a law signed last week by Gov. Jay Hammond. Estimates

are that next year's individual pay-ment will be \$356, and \$247 in 1984.

Distribution of what Mr. Ham-

mond likes to call "Permanent Fund dividends" was to have start-ed in 1980 under a law that paid \$50 for each year of residence

since Alaska became a state, which

Cash for Natives

More than 400,000 adults and

hution of state funds.

New York Times Service
FAIRBANKS, Alaska — The

By John Herbers
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In a reversal

of policy from past administra-tions, a draft of the first urban policy statement of the Reagan ad-ministration asserts that federal aid has contributed heavily to the decline of American cities and argues that many grants now being

made ought to be climinated. The report proposes criteria for the federal role that would rule out a wide range of assistance, including help for street repairs, trans-portation and water supply, areas where federal dollars are now used extensively.

The report, prepared for Con-gress by the Department of Hous-ing and Urban Development, asserts that even the most fiscally troubled cities are capable of re-covering without federal grants.

Comprehensive Statement

The report is the administration's first comprehensive statement of urban policy. It says some federal programs of the last two decades have transformed local officials "from bold leaders of selfreliant cities to wily stalkers of fed-eral funds" and have helped cause the poor to become the only class of Americans without motivation to move elsewhere for better op-

at that time would have amounted to a maximum of \$1,050. "Cities can learn to become The State Supreme Court rejectmasters of their own destinies ed a case charging that this favorit-ism to longer residents was uncon-stitutional, and last Monday the regardless of the level of federal support," the report asserts. "The federal government cannot devel-op the flexible, broad range of pol-icies and partnerships needed to rebuild and revitalize urban life. U.S. Supreme Court, which had granted a stay pending appeal, overturned this decision.

Meantime, the legislature, had passed a stand-by bill allowing a flat \$1,000 for all who have lived in Neither can it guarantee a city's long-term prosperity. All too often the promise of such guarantees has Alaska for six months, which is what Mr. Hammond signed created a crippling dependency rather than initiative and inde-

> "It will now be the responsibility of local leadership, working closely with the private sector and the city's neighborhoods, to develop a strategy for the survival and prosperity of the country's cities,"

the report concluded. States rather than the federal government, it says, are capable of reducing disparities between affluent suburban areas and impov-

erished central cities. Consistent With Reagan Policy

The report is consistent with President Reagan's opposition to regulation and his desire to turn power back to the state and local levels. Until now, his philosophy as applied to cities has not been stated in such detailed form.

The administration is required by law to file an urban policy

years. The report has gone through several revisions, some ordered by the White House. It is expected to go to Congress soon without major alterations, officials said. Congressional hearings on its contents are

expected this summer.
E.S. Savas, the assistant serve-tary of housing and urban development for policy development and research, said the document was by no means complete but would mark a bold departure from past policies. Other officials said the 40,000-word document was a fair representation of the views of the federal agency to which cities look for representation in Washington.

The federal document contrasts

sharply with the urban policy statement submitted two years ago by the Carter administration, which called for a panoply of fed-eral urban aid. It also goes further than a report by the President's Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties, released just before President Reagan's inaugu-ration, in declaring that the federal government should not intervene to slow the decline of old urban centers, as it has done under several administrations

Mayors Meet in Minnesota

As the report was near comple-tion, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, which is holding a convention this weekend in Minneapolis, was preparing to act on resolutions seeking increased federal assis-tance. Most large cities have been cutting services and raising taxes to cope with the recession and cuts in federal funds, and many states

are in the same predicament.

The billions in special federal aid that have gone to cities in the last two decades stemmed from the belief that cities could not belo themselves or obtain enough aid from the states because middleclass citizens had moved out. Be-hind them they had left the central urban cores with low tax bases and minorities and the elderly, as well

as decaying physical facilities.

The report to Congress would make a 180-degree change in this description of the plight of the cities. It would disagree with general revenue sharing and other federal programs the cities are still receiv-

The report asserts that states have become more responsive to urban needs; that regional differences in income and tax potential have narrowed, climinating the need to subsidize poor regions. and that cities can no longer rest on the industrial and manufacturing bases that made them great.

U.S. High Court Asserts Rights for the Retarded

By Fred Barbash

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Surreme Court has established for the first time constitutional rights people committed to institutions for the mentally retarded, in-cluding unprecedented, but limit-ed, guarantees of a minimum level of training and development.

The court said in its decision Friday that institutions have an obligation, enforceable in the courts, to provide a reasonable amount of physical freedom as well as safety for involuntarily committed patients.

At the same time, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., writing for the 8-to-1 majority, cautioned judges to re-spect the professional judgments and budgetary restraints of the in-stitutions and not require them to "make each decision in the shadow" of possible lawsuits.

The opinion, carefully balancing the competing interests in one of the most publicized cases of the current term, applies directly to hospitals for the mentally retarded, but it is also expected to affect mental hospitals.

many points unclear, in an attempt to allow flexibility for professional judgments. The ruling also allowed numerous defenses for hospital officials sued for mistreatment, including a defense that the prob-lems were caused by "budgetary restraints."

Nevertheless, the decision is a cornerstone in what has become a "patients' rights" movement comparable in many respects to the prisoners' and defendants' rights thrust of the 1960s and 70s.

The case began with a suit brought on behalf of Nicholas Romeo, a 33-year-old man with the mental capacity of an 18-month-old child. Mr. Romeo's mother had him legally committed in May, 1974, to the Pennhurst State School and Hospital near Philadelphia. That state-run insutution has been the subject of numerous suits and complaints of

She became concerned about ber son's treatment after learning that he had been injured at least 70 times both by his own hand and by others reacting to his behavior. She also learned that officials had repeatedly confined him in physical arm restraints during portions of

Juistice Powell said that the patients should have at least the constitutional protections afforded prisoners, such as a right to safe conditions and the right to be free from unnecessary physical re-straints. He based his ruling on the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which protects the personal

physical liberty of individuals

from unfair or unreasonable incut-

sions by the states. Experts in mental health law said Friday that even with its ambiguities, the ruling in Youngberg vs. Romeo was an important change in the law. "It is a positive step in the right direction," 1210 Norman S. Rosenberg, director of the Mental Health Law Project in Washington, Mr. Rosenberg said it was the first time the court had said that such institutions have to do anything besides basic maintenance for patients, the first time any "affirmative right" to training had been granted.

Thousands Take Part In Paris Peace March

United Press Interna PARIS - Tens of thousand took part Sunday in a peace march here. Participating groups estimated the crowd at 200,000.

The ruling Socialist Party refused to endorse the march. It was led by 100 prominent person altries in the arts, science and politics and supported mainly by Communist-led unions, the Communist-led unions, the Communist-led unions. munist Party and other lefts!

continue research into outer space. Welshman Seeks Mountain Rights

New York Times Service BLAENAU FFESTINIOG, Wales - Hidden

inside a Welsh mountain is a secret that has pitted a soft-spoken Welshman against the British gov-

Owen Glyn Williams, 36, director of Cwt-Y-Bugail Slate Quarries, is engaged in a legal battle with the government over rights to a squat and barren mountain named Manod, where British art treasures were stored during World War II.

Although its lease expired 21 months ago, the Property Services Agency, which administers the government's estate, refuses to budge from the site. A two-man maintenance team continues to

within Mount Manod. Mr. Williams, who owns the land and has been mining parts of the mountain for five years, has had to curtail his quarrying to avoid jeopardizing the chambers' safety.

guard closely six warehouse-sized chambers deep

"I could expand our output by 400 or 500 per-cent if I got access to the whole mountain," he said. "There's more potential in Manod than in any other quarry in North Wales, and I resent the government making me lose an opportunity to make money when I have more orders than I can

The government's refusal to disclose the contents of the vaults has intensified speculation that they may be intended for use as a refuge for the

royal family in the event of nuclear war,
"What is the government's intention?" asked
Frank Allaun, a member of Parliament. "If it is to store art treasures in case war breaks out the whole thing is a farce because so few would be left to enjoy the paintings. If it is to shelter VIPs, it

would be no use, because when they emerged, they would be exposed to radioactivity."
"Either way," he added, "I think the country has a right to know."

The government may be asked to unveil the mystery of the mountain in a court case scheduled for this summer, at which it hopes to force Mr. Williams to issue a new sublease. The Welshman, whose attorney first asked the authorities to leave after their lease expired, said the government's court action surprised him because he had not received any renewal application.
"Of course, I would have refused if I had," he

The authorities may also seek to extend the boundaries of a new lease because, according to a government report, mining activity jeopardizes the stability of the self-supporting ceilings in the brick chambers, which are below a 250-foot (825-

meter) rock cover. "I wouldn't put my worst enemy in there," said Mr. Williams, one of the few to have entered the vaults. "I just don't think it's structurally sound

enough to live in." Mr. Williams believes that if quarrying is fur-ther restricted, his mining company, which now employs 17 workers in an area of high unemployment, may suffer or even close. He is optimisue

that he will win the court case. The issue was first raised in Parliament last fall when Mr. Allaun suggested that the chambers might be used to shelter art treasures and "important people." Sir George Young, a minister in the Department of the Environment, responded by saying, "The department is not engaged in the





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pany Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

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To Bank Plot

" LONDON - The body of Ital-

an financier Roberto Calvi has

been found hanging from a bridge eight days after he disappeared in the midst of Italy's mushrooming

Masonic Lodge financial scandal police have disclosed.

Mr. Calvi, 61, was chairman of

the Banco Ambrosiano, one of Ita-

ly's largest private banks. A

Friday by a passer-by oo Blackfri-

as Bridge over the River Thames,

nijacent to London's financial dis-

from London, said there was spec-

plation that Mr. Calvi had been

strangled before being taken to the

bridge and hung hy a rope. The

police spokesman, however, would

thought the death a murder or sui-

known as Propaganda Due - un-

covered in May, 1981 - whose

members are said to have plotted

the establishment of an authoritar-

in regime in Italy and engaged in including bribery, tax evasion and

nalists, police, military men and Mr. Calvi was found in a suitcase

at the country villa of the lodge's

felf-styled "grand master," the spanial brought down the govern-

ment of Premier Arnaldo Forlani. On July 20, Mr. Calvi was con-victed of illegally exporting \$26.4 million from Italy and was sen-

tenced to four years in jail and

fined 16.5 billion lire (\$12 million).

During the trial, he took 90 sleep-

Caivi's bank to account for \$1.4

billion in debt and interest charges

1978: Mr. Calvi vanished from Milan

incorred by four subsidiaries since

Pleă Is Entered

For Ex-CIA Agent

In Terrorism Case

WASHINGTON - A U.S. dis-

met judge entered a plea of not guilty for Edwin P. Wilson after the former intelligence agent de-dired to plead guilty or not guilty on charges of illegally aiding Li-

"Judge John H. Pratt entered the plea Friday after rejecting a re-quest by Mr. Wilson's attorney. John A. Kents, that the arraign-

went he postponed for a week to give him time to examine the cir-

Mr. Wilson was arrested in New

York after arriving from the Do-minican Republic. He had traveled

the false belief that he would be

given a safe haven. The Dominican

tuthorities, alerted by the U.S. au-thorities to Mr. Wilson's travel plans, placed him on a flight to

New York after determining that

be was traveling under an assumed

After refusing to delay the hear-

ing Judge Pratt called Mr. Wilson before the bench and instructed

him to enter a plea on charges in-cluding the illegal shipment of ex-plosives to Libya, conspiracy to commit murder and the illegal ex-port of military articles. Mr. Wil-

time on a false Irish passport.

stances of Mr. Wilson's arrest

10 days later.

Italian state radio, in a report

okesman for London police said

anday his body was discovered

Found Dead

in a und other leder. the state of the s

By Joseph Lelyveld

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — As far as the Defense Department in Washington is concerned, the costly military staging area it has huilt in the Indian Ocean on the tiny island of Diego Garcia, is held un-der an ironelad lease that will not expire until 2025.

As far as the new leftist government that was swept to power in Mauritius in the June 12 election is concerned, Diego Garcia ought to be recognized as Mauritian territo-

The new foreign minister, Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, said as the landslide results poured in that Mauritius would soon seek to open

landlord.

The landlord is Britain, which once administered Mauritius and Diego Garcia, about 1,200 miles away in the Chagos archipelago, as if they were parts of a single terri-

Diego Garcia, which is only 11 square miles even with its runways for B-52 bombers extended over the water, was the archipelago's main populated island in the colonial period, when its ecocomy was apparently limited to a single coco-

moved to Mauritius between the time the coconut plantation failed talks on the subject. It is possible and the first construction crews arthat the United States will beg off on the ground that it is only the U.S. Air Force.

Known as Les Ilois, the Islanders, in the Creole dialect that is the closest thing to a common language in this polyglot nation, they have been in Mauritius for a decade, living in overcrowded shannes of corrugated iron near the harbor. where they compete for part-time employment.

On an island where johlessness is so prevalent that there is even a unioo of unemployed college gradnates, few of the Ilois have managed to secure a steady income. Their only real economie asset is their refugee status.

British diplomats make the point that none of the inhabitants Diego Garcia was forcibly relocated to Mauritius to make way for the base and that the failure of the coconut plantation was the

whole story. Louis Onazime, 56, said he managed to cke out a living in fishing and coconuts for six years after the plantation failed. He moved to Mauritius in 1972 after the British stopped bringing in food and medical supplies by ship.

In what might be construed as tacit acknowledgment that they had something to do with the plight of the Ilois after all, the Brit-ish have sought three times to arrange a "full and final" financial

Two years ago, in an attempt to soothe Mauritian sensinvities, Prime Minister Margaret Thateher made a vague commitment in the House of Commons that the Chagos archipelago would be handed over to Mauritius when there was no longer a threat to peace - century after the U.S. lease ran ment of more than \$3 million. Last out. But the question of the Ilois was never quite closed.

The first "final" settlement was in 1972, when the British government turned over to Mauritius uted \$2.8 million worth of land for about \$1.5 million for the welfare of 420 families - about 1,600 people - who were known to have remained on Diego Garcia after the plantation closed

Six years later, after Mauridan political groups started campaigning on behalf of the Ilois, it was discovered that the government had sat on the funds and the refugees had received nothing. It was also discovered that the oumber of those proclaiming themselves liois had more than doubled, to 942

Soon after the first funds were distributed, the British found it

year, they raised the offer again. They proposed a \$7.25-million trust fund for the llois as long as the Mauritian government contrib-

settling the families, No one, least of all Britain, has advanced the argument made on behalf of the Falkland Islanders that the llois, who now number 4,000, have a right to remain under British rule if that is their wish.

International Organizations

Agreement on the new offer was worked out in negotiations in Lon-don with representatives of the former government of Sir Seewoosa-gur Ramgoolam, of the dominant party in the new Cabinet, the Mauritian Militant Movement, and of the llois themselves.

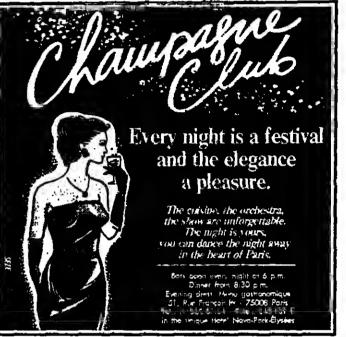
Paul Berenger, who is considered the driving force in the win-ning party, said on the eve of the election that the movement would pass the necessary legislation for the agreement as one of its first relinquishing its claim to Diego Garcia.

The movement, which says it is closely linked to the French Socialist Party, promised in its election campaign to keep the United

States and the Soviet Union at arm's length, it vowed to stop letting the superpowers use the harbot for warships. At the moment, the one tangible connection between Diego Garcia and Mauritius is the biweekly flight of a U.S. C-141 carrying some of the 330 Mauritian laborers employed at the base under con-tracts signed by the former govern-ment. The new government has

as the contracts when they expire It is difficult to get a direct answer from the flois on the question of whether they really want to return to Diego Garcia. The usual answer is that they would rather be there than in Mauritius. The secanswer is that they would prefer to stay in Mauritius if they

pledged to end the flights as well



Mauritius Revives Issues of Sovereignty of Diego Garcia, Future of Island Refugees tenant and cannot speak for the

Paltinavai .tredat.d teribidise e atuenavai ilikavai. Itine 24.07

New York Times Service

The laborers have served to keep the question of Diego Garcia alive on Mauritius. Nearly all of them

ain or France. Their significance in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Earlier this year in of them inhabit China's border regions with the Soviet Union, Monmous region, a radio broadcast al-

> caused by frictions between ethnic Mongolians and Chinese. Though the Communists took power in China in 1949, the Nationalist armies were not driven across the border into Burma from Xishuangbanna, a theoretically self-administrating district, until a year later, and skirmishes with "bandit" remnants continued into the mid-1950s. Mao communized China's farmers in 1958, but it took 11 years for the process to be completed in Xishuanghanna.

to social unrest believed

Improved Relations

Here in Yunnan province, which

The Chinese Army has built roads that cling precariously to the dense mountains, reducing the bus trip to Knnming to only four days. Electricity has reached many villages, which oow reverberate to the music of radios and cassette recorders. Bicycles have been introduced for tribesmen to tote their produce to market.

The stability of this border prov ince is important, for a third of Yunnan's 30 million inhabitants are non-Han, representing 22 ethnie groups. They are primarily Bai. Dai and Yi bui also include Moslems and even Tibetans. In Yunnan's southernmost pocket of Xishuangbanna, the members of 12 ethnie minorities outnumber the 210,000 Chinese residents 2 to

The Chinese can view their minorities patronizingly through a quaint Marxist prism. Huang Guoyi, an official with the Nanonality Affairs Commission in the provincial capital of Kunming. observed that the Wa. while being headhunters, also displayed commendable proletarian traits like working together and sharing their

vanced, but they had to shake off the feudal practice of owning slaves. The Jingpo were harder to characterize ideologically, Mr. Huang said, because while the chief exploited the villagers he also worked beside them in the fields

AMERICAN EXPRESS



Italian Linked China's Laissez-Faire Ethnic Policy Succeeds in Yunnan

Separate but Equal

The officials who prevailed dur-

assimilate the minorities into

Chinese majority, or Han, as ethnic Chinese call themselves.

ing the Cultural Revolution tried

by suppressing ethnic traditions, folklore and dress. Today Peking

has adopted a more conciliatory

separate-but-equal strategy of en-

couraging ethnic diversity while

still demanding adherence to a vi-

sion of harmony in which the Han

The government now warns gainst "Han chauvinism" as well

Some tensions have persisted.

however. Last year there were re-

ports of clashes between indi-

genous Uighurs and Han Chinese

golia and Indochina.

are elder brothers.

New York Times Service

JINGHONG, China - The minority had a custom that upset their oeighbors. They would grab some hapless victim and ritually chop off his head to ensure a plentiful harvest of rice.

Not only was it barbarous, the Chinese authorities decided, but it was also obstructing the building of Communism in this remote corner of China where Laos and Burma converge.

"This habit was really very harmful to the unity of the minori-ties," said Ai Wennuan, an official the Dai minority in the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous District, of which Jinghong is the

A Model Minority

A delegation was sent to approach the Wa - carefully - and ask them to try chopping off a cow's head instead. The Wa evidently found this worked, too, bely recognized in China account for cause officials here have not heard only 6 percent of its population, but this is 60 million people, larger Mr. Calvi allegedly was a mem-ber of the secret Masonie Lodge 1955. of another human sacrifice since than the populations of either Brit-

Xishuanghanna, a subtropical re-gion of highland valleys astride the upper Mekong River, with lush vegetation and fog-shrouded mountains. The Dai predominate, with 210,000 people. Their grace-fulness and docility have made them perhaps China's model mi-

coexist with the Chinese in

There are also 100,000 Hani, who until 1956 used to discard newly born twins or bahies with birth defects hy throwing them in the fire. There are hundreds of Kncong, who until a few years ago wore animal skins and slept by open fires without permanent Deep in the forests that make up

as local nationalism and has introhalf of Xishuangbanna dwell peo-ple yet undefined, who coexist duced improved medical care and with the elephants, tigers, goldenhaired monkeys and peacocks that retreated as civilization intruded upon the river valleys. The 55 ethnic minorities official-

education, to the extent of enrolling minority students in universities and technical schools under a quota system that admits them with lower grades than Han Chi-

includes the Xishuangbanna dis-trict, a purge of officials has substantially improved minority relations once assailed in the press as

harvest. The Yi were elearly more ad-

Crowded Hong Kong when a list incloding Cabinet Facing Burial Problem

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Past Service HONG KONG — This tiny is-land is so crowded that even finding a place for the dead has become a problem.

Living in Hong Kong, with its population of 5 million, is a constant battle for elbow room. The poor live like boxed matchsticks, the middle class is not much better 1880118 ine pills and slashed his wrists. off, and the rich face monthly rents of \$6,000 for a three-bed-

> Lately, the space crunch has begun following residents right to the grave. A permanent tomb in a private cemetery oow costs \$25,000
> —if you can find one.

Two pubbe hurial places are accepting coffins for relatively short stays only. They use something called an "exhumation cycle," which requires that the dead be dug up after six years lo make way for others. The burial fce is just \$40, but the exhumation charge is

The Hong Kong government, which maintains strict control over land use, refuses to apportion more territory to the dead. Instead it encourages cremations by offering to do the job for as little as

But cremation is unpopular with Hong Kong's traditional Chinese, for whom ancestral worship is still an important tenet.

Columbaria Built

So the government of this British colony is making it possible to cremate relatives and bury them too. All over the island high-rise structures called columbaria are being built to store ashes in 9-by-9 inch (22.9-by-22.9 centimeters) vaults that can be visited like

Columbaria are really multistory walls into which the vaults are inserted. Each niche is covered by a plaque bearing the picture, name and date of death of the deceased. An individual niche costs \$150, while a family-sized vault big enough for the ashes of four persons goes for about twice that amount. One new, 10-story structure has room for the remains of

For Hong Kong residents who insist on a traditional cemetery but cannot afford the price, there is an police said.

alternative. A few private gravevards have developed "urn cemeteries" offering tiny plots for permanent burial of ashes or hooes with just enough space for a small

But land for urn burial has nearly been exhausted and may soon face new regulations requiring six-

year hurial rotation. Then there is the China option. Eager for foreign exchange. Com-munist authorities have agreed to inter Hong Kong's dead in a dusty border town about an hour's trai ride away. The price is \$2,500 and il must be paid in Hong Kong cur-

Logistical Problems

But logistical problems have kept all hot 95 coffins from crossing the border in the past three years. Transportation is the main obstacle, there being oo direct route to the Chinese cemetery. Travel to China for Hong Kong residents also presents problems because of the complicated visa procedures

Despite these difficulties, China may provide the best long-term solution for disposing of Hong Kong's dead aside from cremation. according to officials here.

Before the Communists took control of China in 1949 and banned use of productive land for graves, thousands of Chinese who had died abroad — businessmen from Southeast Asia and railway workers from the United States, for example — were sent back every year for burial in their "old

The bodies went first to a Hons Kong institution called Coffin House, which stored the coffins mail they were ready for shipment to the mainland.

Coffin House, which is run by a Hong Kong hospital, still func-tions today in a reduced capacity. It collects the few caskets destined for the new Chinese burial ground across the border.

Crash Kills 28 in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan crowded bus missed a curve and fell into a ravine Saturday near

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Dark Argentine Prospects

It is good to see General Galtieri forced to quit the presidency of Argentina. Thinking to escape from domestic unrest, he led his country into a foreign adventure that culminated in national humiliation. Ostensibly a patriot, he did not have the courage to take the formal step - renouncing further military operations - requisite to the speedy repatriation of the surviving soldiers whom he had sent, ill prepared, into battle. His departure in disgrace is a very small price for him to pay.

A much larger price, unfortunately, will

have to be paid hy Argentina.

In a just world, Gen. Galtieri would have been succeeded by elements committed to ending the military dictatorship and restoring civilian rule. But Argentina seems tragically unable to sustain such elements. In his key role as army commander in chief, Gen. Galtieri has been succeeded hy a general known for his political narrowness and for his cruelty to civilians in the six years since the last coup. And a search for scapegoats in the Malvinas affair is now bound to dominate Argentina's military-based politics. The likeliest outcome of popular discontent would be a resurgence of Peronism, a form of mass sickness with no known cure.

Let 'em stew, says one school: Do what can be done to make sure that Argentines do not flee, as they are prone to, from a true knowledge of what their dictatorship has done to the country. That is the way to show that aggression does not pay, this school argues, and it may even be the way for Argentina to experience the internal transfor-

mation needed to bring eventual democracy.

This translates into a U.S. policy aimed at, if not punishing, then isolating Argentina. It has a vengeful ring, but some of those who wonder how else to treat the special misery of Argentina do not dismiss it out of hand. The goals of such a policy - confession, catharsis - might be desirable.

Merely to state them, however, is to indicate that Argentina is a place largely beyond the reach of conventional diplomacy. The Argentines are likely headed into a period of inner turmoil, convulsive even by their standards and tinged by the sense of Argentine uniqueness, revealed as anti-Americanism. congenial both to Peronists and generals.

In those circumstances, the sensible course is to deal with Argentina in a way that allows the United States to start knitting up the hemispheric ties frayed by the Falklands war. For general Latin purposes, it would help for Mr. Reagan to make clear that he prefers democrats to dictators. But this should not be done in any expectation that it will make much of a difference with or in Argentina.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Issue for Father's Day

New American fathers whose working wives do not get pregnancy leaves or maternity benefits are victims of discrimination against women. Divorced fathers in states where the mother automatically gets custody of "a child of tender years" are victims, too. Grandfathers suffer from sex discrimination in states where widows never get credit, for inheritance purposes, for their "homemaker" contributions to the family estate. Discrimination against one sex usually hits both.

Which is why fathers, and men in general, would benefit from an Equal Rights Amendment. They would share the dividends that would follow from improving the official status of women. As with the civil rights revolution, the favored class (whites then, males now) gains from social justice.

Supporters of the proposed amendment

ruefully agree that in the 10 years of effort to win ratification, the amendment has had many mothers hut too few fathers. That decade ends in 10 days, prohably three states short of adoption. Two-thirds of the public supports the ERA. Yet some women, entertaining vague and even false fears, helped to stall the amendment. So did the men who jammed key state legislative committees.

The battle may now he lost; it will surely start again. More women will see less of a threat in government's recognition of their equality. More women will want equal pay for equal work. More women will contribute funds and political skills to the cause. Father's Day 1982 has been a fit time to hope that more men, recognizing the cause to be universal, will also make it theirs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Editorial Opinion

'It Is Utterly Appalling'

There is only one thing about the war in Lebanon that is beyond all dispute. Hundreds of thousands of ordinary people are on the move, needing urgent help, and Israel is putting politics before their plight.

It is refusing to allow UN agencies to use the food, medicines and disaster experts they have rushed to the borders of Lebanon. Only the International Red Cross is free to dispatch supplies, and even they cannot enter Beirut or land stores now piling up in Cyprus. It is not enough for Israel to say that it is coping. There is no excuse for its refusal to allow international bodies to perform their traditional roles. It is utterly appalling that the Israeli victors should obstruct these humanitarian non-political operations.

- From The Sunday Times (London).

Argentina After Defeat

Argentina has just suffered a defeat on the battlefield, and a clarification of the situation emerging from this unfortunate event is urgently required.

- From La Nación (Buenos Aires). Call it what you will, ladies and gentlemen,

you have just witnessed another coup. If all of this is confusing to those who have not followed the events of the past six years in detail, then what is coming up now is

bound to baffle them still further. In the confusion of Thursday's game of military politics, the country was left, for all

intents and purposes, president-less in the crucial hours following a clear military defeat of the Argentine armed forces. The government must have a single figure

to head it, one well-chosen and responsible president. It is time to get down to the serious business of huilding the kind of strong, stable, democratic nation Argentina could be, and to leave behind the embarrassing stigma of the underdeveloped world [of] power struggles and stagnation. - From the Buenos Aires Herald.

In war, truth is the first casualty, and it is necessary to stress that in that sector very grave errors were committed by Argentina. Psychological action, propaganda and information of British origin invaded newspaper columns from the beginning of the war, while in our country the news was administered with an eyedropper and journalists ran into serious obstacles in doing their jobs. [The defeat] must serve to show us that we must be

united, as we have been told so often in recent days. But this cannot be achieved unless each citizen knows the whys and wherefores of that need for union.

- From Diario Popular (Buenos Aires).

The Retreat From Empire

Without a political settlement, without international security guarantees, without foreign economic aid, the financial burden of maintaining a Fortress Falklands policy could become formidable. [And] it would damage our relations with other Latin American states and reduce our outlets for trade in those countries. It would also mean either a reduction in our contributions to NATO or a substantial increase in our defense budget. which is already too high for a country with three million unemployed. The British public can see clearly enough that the islands are a long way from home and barely viable. [The British] people have learned to accept the long retreat from empire.

- From The Observer (London).

Falkland Fallout in Florida

The military crisis in the South Atlantic is a reminder of a peculiarity of naval warfare: Ships sometimes take their own sweet time to cover long distances. If a confrontation occurred in the Caribbean, would Ithe United States] be better off deploying naval forces from Key West or from some port hundreds of miles farther away? Obviously, from Key West. The Navy had planned to abandon the Truman Annex in Key West. It should [announce] plans to reactivate the base. The national's security demands no less.

- From the Miami Herald. Early Lessons at Mundial '82

A week after the kickoff of soccer's World Cup, which will wind up on July 11, Spaniards who hoped to milk fans for quick profits are complaining that the take falls far short of expectations. Yet, despite its political-military background, Mundial '82 has already lived up to its promise. The so-called little countries - Algeria, Cameroon, Honduras - have gamely taken their chances in this North-South confrontation. It emerges, too, that great teams - Brazil, Argentina, England - never die, and that soccer can

still be fine spectacle and an art. - From Le Monde (Paris).

June 21: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Mayhem in the Midi

PARIS — The state of affairs in the south of France, already extremely serious, has taken a decidedly insurrectionary character. It is rumored that the prefect of the département de l'Aude, M. Aubanel, has been assassinated; there has been street fighting in Montpellier; a state of siege has been proclaimed at Narbonne; an agent of the secret police has heen lynched by the crowd and thrown into the river, because, it appears, he had used language of a provocative nature. Communication with the south being partly interrupted, the most sensational rumors prevail, but there can be no doubt that there are very serious risings in many parts of the region affected by the agitations.

1932: New Taxes in America

NEW YORK - Starting June 21, Americans in virtually every walk of life will begin to contribute to the federal treasury in the form of excise and special taxes as provided in the recent revenue bill, thus contributing their share toward balancing the hudget. The new levies have caused a number of minor business booms, because of the rush of buyers making last-minute purchases, anticipating the taxes, which will reach into nearly every branch of everyday life. Theatergoers will pay a 10 percent tax on all admissions above 40 cents, every automobile driver who refuels will pay an additional I cent a gallon on gasoline, and every check made out for payment of bills must carry a 2-cent stamp.

A Wealth of War Facts, but Stunted Imagination

WASHINGTON — Wars are over in a hurry these days, with all flags flying. but not for long at half-staff. Governments make war but soon forget the people who have to fight them. We must think of the living and not the dead, they say, which is a good idea but a little late.

In a patch of open land in the battle-scarred center of Sidon, my colleague Eric Pace wrote from Lebanon, "a dusty bulldozer was spreading dirt over the bodies of civilians in a pit 60 yards long, 10 to 15 yards wide, and up to 15 feet deep. The Israeli civil affairs administrator for

Sidon, Maj. Arnon Mozer, estimated that the Lebanese civilian death toll in Sidoo was 400 at most. He indicated that the plan was to bury them in the pit"

The Lebanese police, still digging through the rubble, tried to count the dead. In the Falklands, the British counted their dead and the Argentine dead. (The British added that their more than 10,000 Argentine prisooers were in "a sorry state," many of them seriously ill with malnutrition, dysentery. frosthite or scabies. But the Argentine government wouldn't agree to eod all military operations until the British pulled out and

abandoned their victory.)

Meanwhile, the leaders of the world were gathered at the United Nations in New York

By James Reston

proclaiming their devotion to peace. The Ar- characters really made any difference. And genuines and the Israelis were justifying war in the name of self-defeated the name of self-defense, but they were saying very little from the podium about

the bodies in the pit.
One watches all this with sickening anxiety: so much longing for peace all over the world, but so much official hypocrisy. Arab leaders erying for the peace they have denied to the state of Israel Menachem Begin, the old terrorist, denouncing terror and demanding not "an eye for an eye" hut hundreds of lives for an eye. The Argentines appealing in confusion to the United Nations, whose principles they defied and even mocked by their invasion of the Falklands.

But we must rush on to other questions, we are told, even before the dead were bur-Would Ronald Reagan meet Begin in the White House, or, like two-thirds of the delegations at the United Nations, not even have the decency to listen to him? What would happen in Argentina now that Galtieri had been ousted? What was the political future of Begin oow that Ariel Sharon had demonstrated that he has the courage of his prime minister's convictions?

meanwhile there is another and maybe more important question. What do the people think about this appalling spectacle, and what do they propose to do about it? It cannot be said that the people have not heard and even seen the news.

Despite the British government's efforts to manage the flow of information out of the Falklands, and the Israeli censorship in Lebanon, we have a rough idea of the facts. But between the podium at the United Nations between the podium at the United Nations and the pit in Lebanon, we may have lost the meaning of the facts.

Archibald MacLeish, the distinguished American poet who died recently, had some-

thing to say on this subject. We are constantly and justly being reminded in the United States, he said, that we are better informed now than any other people in history, but he wondered whether we were really taking this torrent of information into our minds.
"We are deluged with facts," he wrote in a

study of poetry and journalism, "but we have lost, or are losing, our human ability to feel them." He observed that Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, if it happened today, All this is dehated with the utmost seri-cusness, as if the departure of these fading tographed, televised, editorialized down to

the last detail. It so happens that when Napoleon actually did turn back from Moscow, the news was brought to New York by MacLeish's great-grandfather months after the event, and was spread over the front pages of the New York newspapers with intense.

concluded, "by the facts, by the abstrac-tions. Why we are thus impotent, I do not know. I know only that this impotence exists and that it is dangerous, increasingly dangerous. I know, too, or think I know, that,

The real defense of freedom is imagina-tion, that feeling-life of the mind which actually knows because it involves itself in actually knows because it invoves user in its knowing, puts itself in the place where its thought goes, walks in the body of the fittle Negro girl who feels the spittle dribbling on her cheek ... "MacLeish, if he had fived, would probably have rejoiced to see three-quarters of a million people in New York's Central Park this month marching and singing for peace — calling on the leaders at the podium to remember the pit.

The New York Tones.

Three Nations Wrecked and Still No End

PARIS - Hitler's work goes on. He sel out I to murder all the Jews of Europe, to-gether with the Gypsies and the more trou-blesome of the Slavs, so as to purify the Continent of what he considered its forces of weakness and corruption. Germany and the Nordie Europeans should then dominate the lesser nations and races.

Hitler described Jews as wanderers, and, as Hannah Arendt wrote 35 years ago, by driving them out of Germany and stealing their possessions he created a reality to suit his beliefs, Iews were less than human, he said. So he proceeded to dehumanize them in camps which treated them as raw material to be processed into death. By 1945 he had killed as many as he could reach.
Hitler's policies turned Zionism, until then

a marginal movement in European Judaism, into the vehicle of Jewish national survival. He undermined the plausibility of Jewish assimilation to the gentile world.

He gave Jews a national consciousness, He gave them, in George Steiner's words, the courage of injustice. He made them "into men of war, who made of the long, vacuous daydream of Zion a reality."

He was responsible for the creation of Israel. For the first time since antiquity, a Jewish state existed. The Jewish diaspora was called upon to return to Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, unfortunately, was already populated, by people who had been there longer than the Jews of antiquity. There were a mil-tion Palestinian Arabs. The Jewish in gathering caused a second diaspora, that of the Arab population of Palestine. Some fled; some were forced to flee. The argument over which, how many, and why is old and hy now largely mendacious. The fact is that a new diaspora of 600,000 Palestinians was created as the historical result of giving a homeland to the Jewish diaspora.

Now there was a wandering Palestinian. First the Palestinians found refuge in Jordan. Naturally, this was a revanchist Palestinian diaspora, looking bitterly for revenge against the Jews. Other Arab states had fought against Israel's creation in 1949 and were

By William Pfaff

beaten. They afterwards made Palestine's cause their own in came, but they were cautious of the practical implications of conflict with Israel. Five wars — in 1949, 1956, 1967, 1973 and now in 1982 — have taught them how dangerous that could be.

The Palestinians found few true friends among the Arabs, or for that matter in the Soviet Union, which interested itself in them chiefly for the trouble they could make for the West. The Russians, after all, had been one of Israel's original supporters, when Israel seemed to be an outlaw, socialist state, Moscow turned against Tel Aviv only later, when the cultivation of the Arabs became more interesting to Moscow.

By the mid-1960s the Palestmians under-

stood that their fate was in their own bands. They established their own organizations and began their campaign of terrorism, directed against Israel, launched from Jordan. The Jordanian leadership, however, had no great wish to die for Palestine, and found that the Palestinians had become so strong as deliber-ately to threaten King Hussein's ability to rule his own country. Thus, one day in 1970, the Jordanian Army attacked the Palestini-ans and drove them out of Jordan, and the Palestinians went to Lebanon.

Lehanon was too weak to keep them out. A part of the Palestinian diaspora was already in Lebanon, in refugee camps spon-sored by the United Nations. The militant Palestinians once again huilt up their mili-tary power, and resumed their campaign against Israel from their new Lehanese bases. Under the sbock of the Palestinian presence, the fragile communal compromises between prosperous Christians and poor Moslems which had governed Lebanon broke down, and civil war hrought an ead to the existence of that Lebanon which had been, by the standards of our disagreeable times, a tolerant and even happy nation, which had made to trouble for any angent for level no trouble for anyone - not even for Israel. Syria occupied the Islamic part of Lebanon;

the Christian Lebanese consolidated their own regions and found themselves in a de facto alliance of interests with Israel.

Hitler had killed Jews and driven the survivors to Palestine. The Jews killed Palestinians, and thousands fled to Jordan and Lebanon. The Palestinians nearly wrecked Jordan, were expelled, and then did destroy Lebanon, while going on killing Jews. The Israelis, in their turn, continued to kill Palestinians. The chain of murders goes on, reaching its most recent climax in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and in new killings, which appear to be in the thousands, if not the tens of thousands. The Red Cross says hundreds of

thousands have been made homeless.

How will it end? It certainly is not yet ended. The Palestinians must either all be killed or they will move on. But the Syrians don't want them. The Jordanians don't want them back. They certainly will find no welcome, as a variant of "boat people," in the United States, Europe or the Soviet Union.

Hitler's work is not complete. Three na-tions in turn have been wrecked — European Judaism, Arah Palestine, Lebanon, What will Palestinians? Must a nation somewhere be exterminated before Hitler's work is done?

Steiner says Jews made themselves hated

because they kept telling everyone: "Wake up! God's eye is upon you. Has he not made you in his image? Lose your life so that you may gain it. Sacrifice yourself to the truth, to tistice, to the good of mankind." The world was sick of that message. When Hitler turned on the Jews, no one seriously objected. Steiner puts into Hitler's mouth the belief that the world was "glad that the exterminator had come. Oh, they did not say so openly,

I allow you that. But secretly they rejoiced."
What would, of course, allow Hitler to find
rest in Hell would be the knowledge that the Jews themselves, in Israel, have finally given up their troublesome message and accepted his own way of looking at things. That would seem to be the issue now before the govern-

ment of Menachem Begin. All rights reserved. Internal

The Chance for Israel To Change Its Future

By Flora Lewis

I stake than the safety of Israel and the fate of Lebanon and the Palestinians in bow their war eods, Urgent as it is to stop bloodshed and provide humane relief, it is essential, when so many dead-locked questions have been blasted open, to seize the chance to head off future disasters.

It is easy enough to be ironic about the follies that led to the

current situation. The Israelis oow claim all of Palestine, since the Palestinians would never compromise when Israel would have set-tied for less. The PLO was chased out of Jordan because it tried to take over. Then, along with the Syrians, it destroyed Lebanon's independence. Now PLO leaders in Beirut are reportedly trying to es-tablish talks with the United States to salvage their own political and, for the time being, military exis-tence. And after all that was said about Egypt's peace with Israel, the PLO's number-two man, Fa-rouk Kaddoumi, has now been ap-

pealing for Egyptian support.

But there is little point in looking back and distributing blame. A storm is gathering that can shake not only the whole Arab world but practically everyone else as well.

The reticence of most Arab states in reacting to the Israeli invasion is not due so much to distaste for the often obstreperous PLO or to Arab divisions. It re-

claims to have it.

LETTERS

A Correction

Regarding "The Nuclear Para-dox; We Need the Bombs to Save the World" (IHT, June 17): The word "not" introduced in

the published version of my col-umn changes the thrust of my argument. The passage should read:
. The Foreign Affairs and Palme proposals urge NATO to adopt a non-nuclear stance. Yet a conventional defense cut loose from the

ultimate deterrent does lower the threshold of war. JOSEF JOFFE. Hamburg.

Faith in Islam

Who is Muzzam Ali (Letters. June 14) trying to convince in at-tributing Iran's military victories to the power of Islam? If faith in Islam is enough, why is the question of a just Palestinian settlement unresolved, and what is the Israeli Army doing in Lebanoo? FAHD M. AREF.

PARIS — There is much more at fleets fear not of Israel but of Iran and the fundamentalist move-ment that is radiating throughout Moslem societies.

That is the imminent danger to which leaders are most sensitive. Washington, worrying about Mos-cow, needs to realize that in comparison the Soviets are seen as a distant, cautions threat. A French traveler with close and

trusted ties to regimes in the Gulf regioo said leaders there scarcely mention the Israeli war because they are so frightened of the im-pact of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The old quarrels between Shiites and Sunnites, between Persians and Arabs, are receding before the tide of militant revivalism. It would not startle an Arabist

steeped in the culture, but it is hard for other Westerners to comprebend the leaders' reaction. They are talking about a huge interna-tional fund, with European partici-pation, to meet part of Iran's demand for reparations. Tehran is asking a cool \$150 billion. It would mean paying tribute to

a new caliphate, trying to buy off Khomeinists but in fact strengthening them and their appeal based on success. Nationalism and Marxism have failed the Arabs, but their youth and many intellectuals still yearn for a magie recipe to restore legendary giory. Khomeini

The futility of attempting to ap-pease him and his followers should be clear from Israel's experience. Although Isrnel sent arms to help Iran against Iraq, Tehran has sent a first contingent of volunteers to fight Israelis in Lebanon, perhaps with Israeli equipment

The picture of Iranian teenagers - with keys ("the key to paradise") pinned to their shirts advancing on Iraqis through mine fields and gunfire reflects the passion of the movement

in the last few months there has been an intense new wave of anti-Western fundamentalism unsetiling to all Islam, whatever the politics of governments. Moderate Arab states are partic-

ularly vulnerable because of the humiliating paradox in which they are caught. They need the West for security and economic viability. but it is the same West that in their people's eyes is responsible for 1srael. Now Israel has inflicted a profound new humiliation, a reminder that Arah leaders really have not succeeded in founding the hasis for a sense of national

dignity and pride.
This is a vast and deep weakness of Moslem societies, a central



source of instability. The very idea of paying tribute to Khomeini is a sign of the leaders' confusion and distress. Syria, although isolated, is seeking to extend its influence by elaiming that its ties with Iran can be used to restrain or divert Tehran's mesmerizing emissions.

There is not a lot to be done about it. Certainly arms sales are not a cure. But it is important, for Israel as well, to minimize the humiliation that spawns the urge to fanaticism, if reason is to have a chance. Some real progress toward resolving the long Israeli-Palestinian conflict is crucial if these wild forces are to be contained.

Once they spread massively, it will be too late. Victory is the time

for magnanimity, for sensible calculation of the longer-term threat - the beginning of reconciliation. It took him four years, but Anwar Sadat understood how to bring peace from the ashes of war. Now it is for Israel to make the grand and truly heroic gesture, by offering Palestinians peaceful control of their own destiny, which is what autonomy has to mean.

No doubt the first concern of Menachem Begin and Ariel Shacon is the survival of the Jewish state. But arms alone will not stem the opposing tide when it rises. At this moment of PLO rout, Israel has a chance to change its embattled future.

The New York Times

effect — all through one man's slow telling:
"We know with the head now," MacLas

whatever the underlying cause of the divonce of feeling from knowing, [it is wrong to sup-pose] that men can live and know and mas-ier their experience of this darking Barth by connolating information and no more.

High Dealing After These Lowly Wars?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON - After a spell in the wings, the two superpowers came back to the cen-ter stage last week at the United Nations. Only, without anybody seeming to have noticed, there has taken place a fundamental shift in

the balance of power.

Due to the Israelis and the British, the United States has suddenly acquired high ground for dealing with the Soviet Union. Between now and next fall conditions are very right for a Reagan-Brezhnev

summit meeting on arms control.

The recent change in the strategic balance was masked by several eatures. The Israelis and the British, for one thing, worked on their own account, not in explicit conjunction with Washington, In both cases, the drama of events on the ground drew attention away from the large diplomatic consequences. But once the comparison arises, a casual glance reveals how much

the United States has been helped, and the Soviet Union set back. The United States enjoys the fruits of striking military victories by two close allies. The supremacy of U.S. technology has been reasserted with a vengeance, for in the Lebanese fighting American military equipment proved itself far better than the latest Soviet tanks, planes and missiles. Moreover, even though Washington stood aloof from the fighting, it emerges as the diplomatic arbiter. Margaret Thatcher and Menachem Begin, even in the full flash of victory, must look to Ronald Reagan

make good their larger purposes. The Rossians, by contrast, have taken a drubbing visible to the whole world. Their ally in the Middle East, Syria, has been shown to be a paper tiger. The PLO, which Moscow uses as a point man, has been cut to ribbons. Although the Russians themselves played it cool. their stooge in the Americas. Fidel Castro, failed miserably in his effort to beef up the Argentine resistance to Britain.

No outsider can be absolutely sure why Moscow allowed itself to be so clearly outpointed. But visitors to Secretary of State Alexander Haig come away with a roster

of good reasons. He believes the Russians are under severe internal economic pressure. He thinks they are strained by difficulties in Afghanistan and Poland. He suspects that the aging leadership cannot make the quick response now required by events. He is disposed to the view that the Russians are now constrained to be serious about an understanding

with America on arms control. Common-sense evidence sup-ports that analysis. While the world was practically coming down around their ears, the Russians last week made only one hig move - the Brezhnev declaration renouncing first use of nuclear weapons, which was put forward by Foreign Minister Andrei Gro-myko to the special disarmament session of the United Nations.

By itself the no-first-use declaration could be put down as propaganda. But in the Gromyko speech, the thrust was more serious, for in juxtaposed paragraphs the foreign minister sketched the outline of a basic deal.

In one paragraph Gromyko whined about the U.S. tactic of stressing as destabilizing "only one kind of weapon" - namely, Russia's monster missile, the SS-18. In the next paragraph Gromyke talked about American superiority in a new bomber (the Stealth) and in Cruise missiles. Which was a way of saying. "We'll yield on our advantages if you'll give on yours. To be sure, Soviet hints have to

be carefully explored in private discussions. But unless there is a hidden joker, the Reagan administration should be moving boldly.

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nation John Cheever, 70, U.S. Novelist And Pulitzer Prize Winner, Dies

By Michiko Kakutani New York Times Service

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NEW YORK - John Cheever. 70, whose poised, elegant prose established him as one of America's finest storytellers, died of cancer Friday at his home in Ossining, N.Y. Long regarded by critics as a kind of American Chekhov, Mr. Cheever possessed the ability to find spiritual resonance in the seemingly inconsequential events of daily life.

In four novels, "The Wapshot Chronicle," "The Wapshot Scan-dal," "Bullet Park" and "Falconer," and more than 100 sbort stofights and dissonances of contemporary life with beauty and

He had received a Pulitzer Prize, National Book Award, a National Book Critics Circle Award and the Edward MacDowell Medal. In April he received the National Medal for Literature in recogni-tion of his "distinguished and continning contribution to American

The Popular Audience

One of the few collections of short fiction ever to make The New York Times best-seller list, his collected stories, published in 1978, established him as a writer 1978, established min as a without a popular audience. A new novella. On What a Paradise It Seema," was published by Alfred A. Knopf in March.

"The constants that I look for." Mr. Cheever once wrote, "are a love of bight and a determination to trace some moral chain of

being."

Many of his descriptions had to do with the upper-middle class in such places as the Upper East Side of New York, New England ham-less and the suburbs of New York in Westchester County and Con-

His characters talked a lot about laws parties and boarding schools, commuter schedules and countrycinb socials. Their children went to dancing schools and horsebackriding lessons, and on the surface everyone, as Mr. Cheever wrote in one of his stories, "seemed so very, way happy and so temperate in all-their habits and so pleased with ev-

Focusing on his decorous style and the privileged lives of his characters, critics tended at first to regard Mr. Cheever as an urbane, graceful "New Yorker writer" perhaps the quintessential New Yorker writer, but nonetheless a social realist like John O'Hara,

Darker and Deeper'

As his povels "Bullet Park" and "Falconer" later made clear, though, Mr. Cheever's vision had always been considerably darker

Raised on "the boarding-school virtues: courage, good sportsman-ship, chastity and bonor," they usually tried to be decent, but they more often than not ended up succumbing to such suburban sins as

alcoholism and adultery. Strange events had a way of intruding into Mr. Cheever's naturalistic landscapes, imbuing the most ordinary events with a kind of mortal peril. A woman pours lighton the salad greens. A man is ripped to shreds by his own dogs.

Two of his most widely antholo-

gized stories depicted such hap-penings. In "The Enormous Raa broken radio broadcasts the sad secrets of apartment dwellers around the building and in "The Swimmer," a man swims home by way of the swimming pools of his neighbors, only to find his own house empty, his family vanished.

Born May 27, 1912, in Quincy. Mass., just natside Boston, Mr. Cheever was the second son of a family of shipmasters.

"Calvin played no part at all in my religious education," be wrote later, "but his presence seemed to abide in the barns of my childhood and to have left me with some un-

Unhappy Family Life

They were not a happy family, the Cheevers. His father, Frederick Lincoln Cheever, was left virtually bankrupt by the stock market crash of 1929 and soon after moved away, leaving his wife, Mary, to support the family with a gift shop. It was an arrangement the young Cheever found deeply embarrassing.

Not particularly excited by the prospect of attending Harvard, the 17-year-old Cheever engineered his expulsion from These Academy

expulsion from Thayer Academy for smoking. He promptly wrote up the experience, sold the story to Malcoim Cowley at The New Re-public and moved in New York to

At the age of 23, he sold his first story to The New Yorker, and be soon became a regular contributor. Although Mr. Cheever consistently maintained that "fiction is not crypto-autobiography," he conceded that his first covel, "The Wapshot Chronicle," was "a posthumous attempt to make peace with my father's ghosts."

He refrained from publishing it until his father died in 1957. The book told of the decline in fortunes, both material and spiritual, of a New England family remarksbly similar to his own. The novel woo a National Book Award in

Wapshot Scandal," which followed Cheever Country was defined the second generation of Wapshots embroiled in controversy stemm-

not so much by how his characters as they left New England for such unseemly places as a missile base unseemly places as a missile base in the Far West and a New York suburb, where they encountered casual adultery, suicide, alcoholism and insolvency. Harrors of modern life such as

irrationality, alienation and ennui came to full fruition in his next novel, "Bullet Park," published in

By this time, Mr. Cheever, like so many of his characters, had left city for the suburbs. He and his family — his wife, the former Mary Winternitz, whom he married in 1941, and their three chil-dren, Susan, Benjamin Hale and Federico — had moved to Ossining, a town nn the Hudson River where the author could spend his spare time raising Labrador re-trievers, cutting his own firewood and riding his borses.

"Except that be does not com-mute," his friend E.J. Kahn Jr. once said, "John leads a fairly ortbodnx commuter's life."

Djuna Barnes NEW YORK (AP) - Djuna Barnes, 90, the American poet, playwright and author whose novel "Nightwood" was hailed by Dylan Thomas as "one of the three great books written by a woman," died Saturday at her Greenwich Village

In the 1920s and 1930s Miss Barnes lived in Paris, where she befriended a circle of writers that included Gertrude Stein, James Joyce, Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot. Born in Cornwall-on-Hudson. N.Y., in 1892, Miss Barnes was reared in an eccentric family and was educated at home, according to her editor at Dial Press, Frances McMillan. She started her career as a journalist and began writing plays for Eugene O'Neill's Provincetown Players in the 1920s. She also was an artist and illustra-

Among her works was the novel 'Ryder," published in 1928, and "Ryder," published in 1928, and "The Antiphon," a play in verse published in 1958 and translated into Swedish by Dag Hammar-skjöld in 1961.

A book of poems, "Creatures in an Alphabet," is scheduled for publication in October, It will be her first published work in almost 25 years, Miss McMillan said.

Granville Hicks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FRANKLIN PARK, NJ. -Granville Hicks, 80, teacher, author, critic and once a leading American Communist intellectual who quit the party at the outset of World War II, died Friday after a series of strokes.

Mr. Hicks often found himself



John Cheever

ing from Marxist philosophy and his five years of membership in the American Communist Party. A graduate of Harvard University. he joined the party in 1934. He be-came literary editor of New Masses magazine and was a leading cultural figure in the party during the

As his first important work, Mr. Hicks wrote a critique of post-Civil War American literature in 1935 using a Marxist point of view. The controversy stirred by the book re-sulted in his dismissal from his teaching post at the Rensselaer Po-lytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y.

In 1938 be was appointed a counselor in American civilization at Harvard and again his status be-came the target of attack from the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Massa-chusetts public officials and university trustees, who resented the fact that Harvard chose a known Communist to teach there.

He wrote the first biography of the journalist John Reed, the au-thor of "Ten Days That Shook The World;" the biography describes Mr. Reed's experiences in Moscow during the Russian Revolution. He resigned from the Communist Party in 1939 after the Soviet Union igned a nonagression pact with

Nazi Germany. In 1942, Mr. Hicks published his novel, "Only One Storm," hailed by critics as the best covel of the

Robert Kamerer Bingham

DOBBS FERRY, N.Y. (AP) -Robert Kamerer Bingham, 57, an editor of The New Yorker for 18 years, died of a brain tumor Friday

Mr. Bingham had been executive editor of The New Yorker for 10 years and associate editor for

eight years before that. William Shawn, the magazine's editor, called Mr. Bingham "a brilliant editor, one of the finest I have ever known." Before coming The New Yorker, Mr. Bingham had been a managing editor for The Reporter and a staff member of Time magazine.

U.S. May Get Vietnam Begins Diplomatic Effort Vietnamese in To End Stalemate Över Cambodia Prison Camps

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100,000 Are Involved

SINGAPORE - The Reagan administration is seeking the re-lease of up to 100,000 Vietnamese being held io "re-education camps" for possible emigration to the United States, according to Deputy Secretary of State Walter

He said Saturday that the United States was working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in a response to an offer made by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam in an interview with an American ra-

If Vietnam agrees in release the prisoners, Mr. Stoessel said, their immigration status would be examined on a case-by-case basis. He said the number of prisoners could be up to 100,000, but I'm not sure anvone really knows.'

The United States last year accepted nearly 700,000 refugees from throughout the world. Support for Cambodia

Mr. Stoessel was in Singapore to meet with foreign ministers of the five-nation Association of South-

He also said the United States was considering providing material support, not including military supplies, to Cambodian rebels opposing Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

However, the future of the coalition of guerrilla groups fighting to drive 150,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia was in doubt a day after its formation was an-

Diplomatic sources in Bangkok said a malaria attack may stop the leader of the Khmer Rouge, Khieu Samphan, from attending the signing of an alliance with two other mbodian resistance groups.

A Western analyst said even a short delay in the meeting of three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian leaders due to start Monday in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, could lead to the collapse of the coalition.

3 Cities' Bids for Fairs **Get Tentative Approval**

PARIS - The executive committee of the International Bureau of Expositions has given provisional approval to applications to bold a world's fair in Paris in 1989 and in Chicago and Seville, Spain, in

The decision was amounced Friday. Under bureau rules, no multitheme international world's fair can be held within 10 years of

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Sam- badly to go home, be said, and phan are due to arrive Monday in some had deserted. phan are due to arrive Monday in

By Colin Campbell New York Times Service

BANGKOK — In the three and a half years since Vietnam invaded Cambodia, a stalemate has developed between Hanoi and most other governments around the world, which have refused in accept the invasion's legitimacy or

Vietnam, which has as many as 200,000 troops in Cambodia, maintains a government in Phnnm Penh. It says it liberated the country from the rule of Pol Pol, whose regime has been blamed for killing thousands of people. It defends its occupation as a necessary defense against China, and often terms its action "irreversible."

With China's aid, however, Mr. Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge still op-pose the Vietnamese from strong-holds near the Thai border. The United Nations continues in seat the Khmer Rouge representative in the General Assembly. An international conference on Cambodia has demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops and let the United Nations supervise a Cambodian election. And since 1979, Vietnam's critics — including the United States, much of Western Eu-rope, Japan and the Association of South East Asian Nations — have denied it the economic aid that it

wants. Recently, international pressure. threats, frustration and diplomatic initiatives have shown signs of causing movement in Cambodia. One of the most closely watched of these developments has been the evidence that Vietnam is starting a full-scale diplomatic initiative designed to advance its view on the Cambodian question.

Thach Tour Welcomed

That the initiative has made a mark became evident last week, when most of the ASEAN foreign ministers said they welcomed a proposed tour of non-Communist Southeast Asian nations later this summer by Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach. Whether that announcement in

turn prodded the three major factions of anti-Vietnamese Cambodians to talk of uniting is oot certain. Diplomats in Bangkok, howev-

er, have said that after a year of effort, a formal coalitioo has been arranged among Cambodia's for-mer chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk; his former premier, Son Sann, who commands a few thousand Cambodian rebel fighters; and the Khmer Rouge, which has as many as 30,000 proops. [Mr. Son Sann, who leads the

Khmer People's National Liberatioo Front, arrived Sunday in Kuala Lumpur, apparently to sign the coalition agreement, Reuters reported. He made no statement oo his arrival. Prince Sihanouk and

Kuala Lumpur.]

Since last fall, Vietnamese officials have argued that Vietnam is now sincerely interested in peace and that Hanoi remains its own master despite its military and econamic dependence upon the Soviet Union.

Vietnam has consistently asserted that it wants to withdraw its troops from Cambodia but that it has not done so out of fear that the Chinese would reinstate Mr. Pol

And Hanoi has been saying that needs Western economic aid Late last year, President François Mitterrand of France indicated that \$23 million in frozen French credits would be given to Vietnam despite France's opposition to Vietnam's presence in Cambodia.

In February, Indochina's foreign ministers, meeting in Laos, issued a statement suggesting that Thailand might help reduce the tension caused by the presence of warring troops on its border with Cambodia. Thailand replied that it had nn interest in dealing on strict-ly bilateral terms with Vietnam.

In April, Mr. Thach visited West Germany, France, Sweden and Belgium, all of which have provided economic aid to Vietnam but none of which approves of its Cambodian policy. Chinese and most Western diplomats later called the visit a failure, since Mr. Thacb came away with no new fi-nancial commitments. Mr. Thach, however, said that the Europeans "understood better than before" Vietnam's position on Cambodia.

Last month, Mr. Thach briefed Western ambassadnes in Hanoi no his European trip and outlined a three-stage plan for peace in Cam-

In the first stage, he said, Hanoi would unconditinually withdraw some troops. The soldiers wanted

Mr. Thach's second stage, according to a diplomat in attendance, was that Thailand must declare that it no longer supports Mr. Pol Pot. The diplomat believed that Mr. Thach had slightly moderated an earlier insistence that Thailand must prevent Chinese arms from reaching the Khmer Rouge across Thai territo-

In the third stage, after China has publicly promised in respect the independence of Indochina, Vietnam would withdraw all its

China Backs Coalition

PEKING (Reuters) - China expressed support Saturday for the reported plans by the three anti-Vietnamese groups in Cambodia to form a coalitin government.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "It is a good thing that after making efforts they have reached agreement on the joint declaration. express our support and hope that on this basis the three Kampuchean forces will achieve unity through earnest consultations so as to strengthen their struggle of re-

sistance against Vietnam. China supports the Khmer Rauge but maintains cordial relations with Prince Sihanouk.

Vletnam Denounces ASEAN

BANGKOK (Reuters) - Vietnam nn Saturday denounced efforts by ASEAN to promote the

coalition.
The Vietnamese news agency. munitured in Bangkuk, quoted the nificial daily Nhan Dan as saying that foreign ministers of ASEAN, which groups Thailand, Singapore, Malnysia, the Philippines and Indonesia, had oot changed their erroneous stand on Cambodia during their three-day meeting last week in Singapore,

Processing of U.S. Passports Delayed By a Record Number of Applications

WASHINGTON - Passport applications piling up at a record rate have created unusual delays in processing this spring.

In some areas, travelers have reported waiting more than two months for new passports. Although the Passport Office says only a few travelers will be forced to delay or cancel summer trips because of the backlog, the agency has recommended that people apply early for passports.

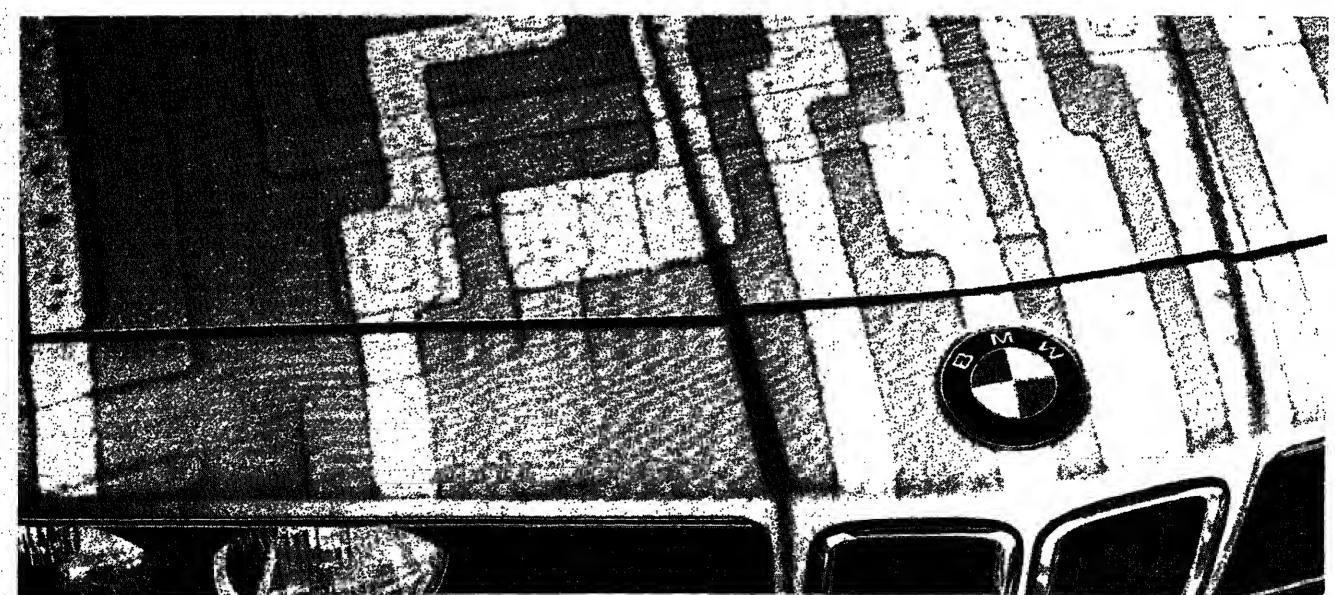
The average wait varies in different parts of the country. While the processing of an application in Honolulu reportedly takes only three days, the New York office of the Passport Office told travelers

Friday they would bave to wart four weeks for new passports.

A strengthened U.S. dollar bas prompted a surge in travel outside

the United States this year. That and computer troubles bave caused the delays, according to Cindy Fnx of the State Depart-

The Passport Office predicts this will be a record year for applicatinns. The previous record was set in the 12-month period ended Sept. 30, 1978, when 3.23 million passports were issued. Nearly 2.28 million passports have been issued since October, and the Passport Office says it is now running about 8 percent ahead of the pace set in the record year.



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labour costs and decreasing productivity, still haa a chance of maintaining its dominant position amongst the industrialised countries of the

world. We believe this debate is fully justified. Because we Europeans will only be able to withstand worldwide competition in the future if we can continue to keep our products technologically one step ahead of our rivals. And only if we consistently develop

and apply new technologies in every industrial area.

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region with its limited natural resources lies in exploiting fully our wide-ranging ability to explore, to discover and to Invent: in other worda, in the creativity of our people.

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will come from the determination,

the energy and the optimism of our people, and from a total commitment to progress. It is this conviction that BMW translates into effective and efficient technology of the highest calibre.

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auch aa our Digital Motor Electronics, our anti-lock braking system, the Service Interval Indicator and active Check Control - as merely the beginning of a new era of more efficient motoring. But money plays only one part in our

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International Bond Prices - Week of June 17

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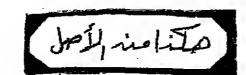
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To Obtain A Credit

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - Manufacturers Hanover Trust has begun sounding the market for a loan of at least \$200 million for Hungary — the first syndicated loan for an East-bloc country since martial law was de-clared in Poland late last year. The Hungarian economy is re-

the best managed in Eastern Eu-

SYNDICATED LOANS

rope. But its access to Western gredit virtually dried up as a result of the financial difficulties of Po-tend and Romania as well as the general tensing of East-West relations, prompting Western govern-ments to make a public demonstration of their support as a signal to commercial banks to rethink their lending policies.

The Bank for Internacional Settlements' president. Fritz Leutwiler, disclosed last week that Leutwiler, disclosed last week that 13 central banks — representing virtually all West European counties plus Japan — had granted fingary a loan of \$210 million, that Switzerland had provided a modest amount, which he did not specify, and that the BIS itself had provided \$300 million.

The BIS operation was near

The BIS operation was news. Commercial bankers had been expering a total package of some \$500 million in official loans and had been awaiting its completion before attempting to start their own. The entire package of official loins is seen as a means of allowing Hungary to meet its foreign exchange needs until it can begin borrowing from the International Monetary Fund, probably in the

The commercial loan being organized by Manufacturers Hanover will be for three years - a far cry from the seven-year maturity Hungary was able to command when it last tapped the Euromar-ket, in March, 1981. How much Hungary will be asked to pay for the loan will emerge after the lending syndicate has been formed. It last paid % point over the London interbank rate; oow it is assumed that Hungary would pay at least 14 points over Libor.

U.S. Banks' Initiative

A striking feature of this opera-ities is that it is a U.S. bank taking the mitiative while the United from the list of countries providing official support. Commercial bankers, of course, have long maintained that their lending policies are based on banking principles and not politics.

The loan will be a "club" deal. Banks are invited to underwrite \$20 million each and, under prescat plans, there will be no attempt to syndicate this to a wider group of banks. If other banks are interested, the total could be increased. To facilitate marketing of the

ban. Hungary has provided banks with up-to-date financial and economic data showing that Hungary expects to report a balance-of-pay-ments surplus this year exceeding the cost of servicing its foreign debt. One banker, who refused to discuss the confidential data in de-tail, said, "The figures look reason-

The other major talking point of the Euromarket currently is Latin America. The very poor perform-ance of the \$2.5-billion loan for Mexico has scared some bankers, who now warn that Mexico will not be able to raise another \$10 billion this year and that the only way out will be a rescheduling.

Despite the terms on the Mexi-can loan, which were widely hailed as realistic and what the market was asking for, a mere \$176 milion was raised in general syndication. Another 5180 million was tion, but that includes \$100 million from Mexican banks.

Bankers are starting to talk about the dominoes of Latin America, with Argentina the first to reschedule followed by Mexico and then others. While Brazil is regarded as out of the woods, a \$300-million, eight-year loan for Electrobras attracted only 10 percent of the funds sought despite the very high 21/4-point margin over Libor and the generous 11/2-percent

front-end fees.

Peru also has agreed to sharply ther terms to raise new funds. A \$350-million loan the country is seeking is divided into \$87.5 billion for two years with interest set at I point over Libor or % point over the prime rate and \$262.5 million for six years, with interest at 1½ points over Libor or 1½ points over the prime rate. Fees on the short loan range from 1/2 to 1/4 percent and on the longer loan from % to % percent. Less than a year ago, Peru was paying ¼ over Libor to borrow funds.

In Europe, France's Crédit National has borrowed \$600 million for eight years. The loan consists of two elements: one priced over Libor, with a % point margin, and the other over the prime rate. Banks are obliged to take 55 percent in Libor and 45 percent in

The interest on the prime por-tion is the higher of Chase Manbattan's prime rate plus 10 basis points (100 equals a percentage point) or 25 basis points over the

adjusted rate for 90-day certifi-cates of deposit. Credit National has guarantied (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Gerald Tsai's Dream:

1952

Gerald Tsai, at age 23, joins the Bostonbased Fidelity Management and Research Company as a security analyst with the Fidelity Group of Mutual Funds. He becomes manager of the funds six years later and makes a splash by bringing returns as high as 50 percent a year.

1973

He leaves CNA Financial after selling his stock in the company to form G. Tsai & Company, an institutional brokerage firm with offices in New York, Los Angeles and Boston.

He leaves Fidelity and sella his shares back to the company for \$2.2 million. Taking some of the proceeds, he forms Tsal Management and Research, an investment adviser and mutual fund manager. But his success disappears and value of funds begins to decline

1978

Mr. Taai buys controlling interest in Associated Madison Companies, a financial-services holding company for \$2.2 million, and becomes chairman and chief executive officer.

1968

He sells Tsai Management to CNA Financial Corp., one of the nation's largest insurance companies, for stock valued at \$30 million. (Mr. Taai has a 90 percent interest in Tsai Management.)

1982

He sells Associated Madison to American Can in April for 869,613 American shares, or a 3.5 percent stake, valued at \$18 million. He becomes a director and executive vice president of American Can.



Ex-Stock Wizard Builds a 'Financial Department Store'

By Leslie Wayne New York Times Service

NEW YORK - In the 1960s, the days of soaring stocks and rampant market fever, there was no bigger name on Wall Street than Gerald Tsai, the Shanghai-born stock picker who dazzled investors by doubling

their money in a year.

All good things come to an end, however, and they did for Mr. Tsai in 1968, when the five mutual funds be managed — the most noted was the Manhattan Fund — entered a bear market. Their values plunged, and so did Mr. Tsai's reputation for financial wiz-

But Mr. Tsai walked away from that de-bacle about \$30 million richer — the profit from the sale of his mutual fund manage ment company to CNA Financial of Chica-

go. In the years since, his public visibility has receded, but his riches have increased. Today, at 53, he is an executive vice president and the largest shareholder of American Conference of the statement of t can Can, a packaging concern with annual sales of \$4.8 billion. He plans to turn the sluggish, old-line manufacturing company into a department store of financial services.

The endeavor has more than its share of skeptics. American Can, which has suffered from steadily declining earnings, has a history of ill-fated acquisitions, leading some analysts to question the wisdom of this move. And, the healthy price American Can paid to acquire Mr. Tsai — by way of buying Associated Madison, the insurance company he controlled — has caused some to work ny he controlled - has caused some to wonwhether American Can or Gerald Tsai

"This is something that bears close watching," said George Thompson, an insurance industry analyst with E.F. Hutton. "American Can's track record is questionable when it comes to diversifying into businesses they are not entirely familiar with. But they'll probably dive in with both feet. They've been known to change their course in the past. And nothing Mr. Tsai does surprises me. He always seems to land on his feet."

People Don't Remember

In this case, Mr. Tsai has certainly landed upright. As owner of 669,613 shares of American Can — just under 4 percent — with a market value of slightly over \$18 million, Mr. Tsai, who was recently named to the company's board, owns more of its shares than the rest of its directors com-

bined. As head of the American Can's financial services, Mr. Tsai will receive a yearly salary of \$248,500, plus a maximum of \$350,000 in bonuses a year.

But Mr. Tsai has always had a knack for getting the best out of a situation. "With Gerry, you don't bet the horse, you bet the jockey," said one close business associate. "You invest when Gerry invests, and you get out when he does. He starts Manhattan Fund, sells it to CNA and makes a personal fortune. He leaves CNA and howe Associate. fortune. He leaves CNA and buys Associat-ed Madison and sells that for a fortune. How many times can you do that? I don't There was a time when Mr. Tsai was the

king of Wall Street. Glowing newspaper and magazine articles sang the praises of a man (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Tin Nations Agree To Form a Group

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia
— Malaysia, the world's largest tin
producer, confirmed Sunday that would take part in a new tin agreement with consumers but said it would also form an association with two other leading export-ers, Indonesia and Thailand, to

protect their interests. It was unclear how the association would operate, but officials said its functions would include joint marketing.

Malaysia's prime minister, Da-tuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamed, annouoced the formation of the association Suoday after talks in Kuala Lumpur with representa-tives of Indonesia and Thailand, Industry sources said the association plan appeared to be Kuala Lumpur's condition for remaining in the new International Tin Agreement, which Thailand and Indonesia support.

Price at 5-Year Low

Uncertainty over the future of the ITA, which expires on June 30, along with reports that Malaysia would try to persuade Iodonesia and Thailand to pull out of the accord and form a prodocer association instead, helped push the price of tin last week to its lowest level in five years on the Londoo tin

The London Metal Exchange quotatioo ended the week with a decline of £455 (\$790) to £5.745 a metric ton, despite a rise of £15 on

The sixth International Tin Agreement was due to come into effect on July I, but a United Na-

tions conference in Geneva on the agreement was adjourned earlier this month because Malaysia was unable to say whether it would take part.

The conference reconvenes Wednesday, and industry sources said the participation of the three leading producers — which ac-count for more than 65 percent of the world's tin exports — was likely to bring the agreement into provisional force, although oearly half the consuming states have refused

U.S. Stays Out

The oew tin agreement, like the one expiring on June 30, is aimed at stabilizing prices through sales and purchases of the metal designed to keep the price within certain limits.

The refusal of the United States and the Soviet Unioo to join has kept consumer-natinn backing below the 65 percent required to put it into automatic operation.

Malaysia, although it had signed

and ratified the new agreement, re-portedly felt that tin producers would be at a strong disadvantage if they joined the sixth ITA because their actions would be constrained by its provisions, while the biggest consuming countries, par-ticularly the United States, with its buge tin stockpile, would not be oed down by any restrictions.

Mystery Buyer

Failure of the oew agreement would have depressed prices fur-ther because the Internacional Tin Council, which administers the ac-cord, would have had to dispose of substantial holdings in its buffer stock, industry sources said. The buffer stock manager has

been forced to buy heavily since the sudden departure from the market early this year of a mystery buyer, widely believed to represent producer interests, whose massive purchases had pushed prices up to record levels. Mr. Mahathir said Sunday that

the producing countries needed their own association, whose functions would include research and development as well as marketing, because they believed the sixth ITA would out be effective in protecting their interests.

Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand agreed last mooth to form such a group, possibly including other producers, only if the sixth 1TA did not materialize.

Details on the organization of oounced at press conferences in the three countries' capitals Tuesday, oo the eye of the Geneva meeting, official sources said.

Regan, Reviewing Monetary Policy, Weighs Curbs on Fed

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is conducting a major review of monetary policy, in-cluding consideration of proposals to restrict or remove the independ-ence of the Federal Reserve Board, Treasury Department officials

The study, under the direction of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, is one of the key elements in a major review of economic policy options the administration is considering in the event that interest rates do not decline. Continued high rates would threaten the economic recovery the administration has said it expects in the second balf of the year.

The policy review is being done by the Treasury, the Council of Economic Advisors and the Office of Management and Budget, the officials said. It includes a review of the policy options and changes made by previous presidents in response to economic crises and of such options as a flat-rate tax on income above a certain level.

But so far the key study is of Federal Reserve policy and struc-ture. Already proposals for change have been submitted by members of Congress. Any change would require passage of a bill by Congress.

Treasury officials said the op-

tions include making the board part of the Treasury or putting the Treasury secretary on the board, an option suggested as part of a measure submitted by Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the Demo-

cratic whip. Beryl W. Sprinkel, under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, said Saturday he expected to make recommendations to Mr. Regan "in a matter of weeks." He said, "There is, oo the one hand, an argument to keep the Fed

independent to avoid the problem of an administration running away oo an inflationary policy. But, on the other hand, the president is elected by all the people, and he has a right to put his policies into being and to be held accountable for them. And since we have been down here, we have not gotten the kind of monetary policy that we asked for.

Presidents and Congress have turned their ire on the Federal Reserve in past economic crises, especially when interest rates were high. Bills to restrict the board's power or impeach its chairman have been submitted in Congress but have not gone very far.

At the same time, however, the board's independence has often given a president a whipping boy to deflect some of the criticism of

The Federal Reserve is an independent agency whose key job is trying to control the growth of the money supply. Its chairman and six governors are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. The chairman has a four-year term. The current chairman, Paul A. Volcker, was appointed by President Jimmy Carter.

While the Federal Reserve has come under sharp criticism recently, its monetary policy over the past 18 months is given credit by many economists for helping bring down inflation from the double-digit pace of 1979 and 1980 to 8.9 percent last year and a projected 5 percent to 6 percent this year.

Regan Annoyed

In the last week, as some sbortterm interest rates began to rise and there were new increases in the money supply. Treasury offi-cials said Mr. Regan had become very annoyed again with what he calls the board's "erratic" enactment of monetary policy. He contends that the sharp fluctuations in the weekly money supply numbers are keeping interest rates up.

Mr. Regan said in an interview Saturday that Federal Reserve actions have led to conditions in financial markets in the last two or three weeks that indicate the next

move in the prime lending rate at banks, oow 161/2 percent, will be up, oot down.

The recent decline in the price of gold, be said, is evidence that it is out a fear of inflation that is holding up interest rates, while the lack of a rally in financial markets following Thursday night's coo-gressional compromise on a 1983 budget resolution suggests that it is oot worry about the size of the budget deficit, either.

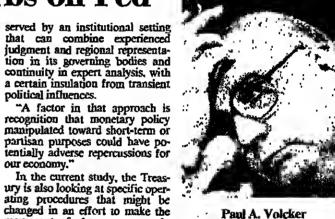
In recent testimony, Mr. Volcker has bristled at the idea of changing the board's structure. In a letter to Rep. Henry S.

Reuss, a Wisconsin Democrat and the chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, he said: "The present institutional arrangements reflect, in my view, the belief of the Congress that the public interest is

that can combine experienced judgment and regional representation in its governing bodies and continuity in expert analysis, with a certain insulation from transient political influences. "A factor in that approach is

recognition that monetary policy manipulated toward short-term or partisan purposes could have po-tentially adverse repercussions for our economy." In the current study, the Treasury is also looking at specific operating procedures that might be

changed in an effort to make the movement of the money supply



file and go to work oo if need Mr. Regan said, "What I am be I'm oot saying that we will. I'm trying to do is to be ready in case I'm oot saying that we will. I'm not predicting that we will. I'm merely saying that if it happens, I have these plans you can pull out have to be ready."

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Spurt in M-1 Adds to Rate Fears

NEW YORK — The latest mon-ey supply figures have left analysts confused about the Federal Reserve's intentions and heightened fears that the prime lending rate

The Fed announced Friday that the basic money supply, M-I, rose

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS \$1.4 billion in the week ended June

9. That pushed the closely watched measure higher than the Fed's short- and long-run targets.

Total reserves and currency have been growing fairly rapidly.

and that means the Fed has been pumping more of the raw ingredients for money into the economy," said Robert J. Genetski, chief economist at Harris Bank in Chi-That means we're left with the

the Fed is going to do and what the Fed is trying to do," he said. 'I don't know anyone who is highly confident about where the Fed is going, and that unpredictability contributes to higher rates."

The \$1.4-billion increase in M-1 which consists of currency in

circulation, checking accounts and

same old uncertainty about what

and was at the high end of the range most analysts had expected. In the credit markets, there was relatively little change in interest rates after the figures were an-nounced late Friday afternoon. Earlier in the day, rates edged up a bit. Rates on three-month Treasury bills, for example, rose to 12.72 percent from 12.67 percent Thursday. Prices on the actively traded 14-percent Treasury bonds fell to 98%, for a yield of 14.24 percent,

Friday's relative calm, however, followed a period of several weeks which rates climbed considera-

from 99%, or a yield of 14.13 per-

The market has really gone sharply," down very fast, very sharply," ooted Paul Boltz, a vice president for capital markets research at Continental Illinois Bank in Chicago. "We've had almost a rout — a disaster." He said that the price of long-term government bonds, for example, fell about seven points in

just three weeks. Mr. Boltz predicted that Friday's Fed report will not itself send rates up much further when the markets open Monday, because the market has already "anticipated these figures." Nonetheless, he expressed concern that the travelers checks — followed an increase of \$1.5 billion a week earlier the money supply at some point. Fed may still feel a need to rein in

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 18, excluding bank service charges. 8.F. S.F. 5.750° 127.9° — 22.163 5.221° 114.00° 81.55 1.484 29.223 450.95 8.0213 0.4734 F.F. 19,L. 39,77 - 0.1964 6,9075 3,4085 * 36,06 * 1,778 x 11,858 2,986,10 202,75 - 0.1464 8,972 * D.M. 110.36 * 19.165 17,375 90,75 • 4,7(15 509,21 0,3689 42001 2395.00 31.09 - 0.1535 251.41 • 14.467 • 78.335 • 4.5075 • 4.5427 1329.04 7.4307 1507.55 2,4036 2,9586

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disappointing to the Federal Open Market Committee," he said, "be-cause with such a fragile recovery, surely they don't want to tighten monetary policy still further. But these figures make it difficult for them not to firm a bit, unless they can justify not holding to their money supply targets. But with the continued chaos on the fiscal side, the Fed is going to have even a tougher job, and that means higher interest rates.

Many analysts agree. The recent increase in short-term rates has prompted many to predict a rise in the prime rate to 17 percent from 16½ percent.

Edward Yardeni, chief econo-mist at E.F. Hotton, said the money supply surge expected in July and heavy U.S. government bor-rowing could push the prime to 18 percent by August. Such a rise could snuff out the expected recovery of the U.S. economy.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION COMPTREND II A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT. **EQUITY ON:** JANUARY 1, 1982 \$100,000.00 JUNE 17, 1982 \$120,878.71 EQUITY ON:

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International Bond Prices - Week of June 17

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston ## Mor Price Mot Life Curr

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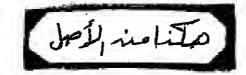
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Chicago Exchange Options
For the Week Ending June 18, 1982

6.6 475

International Herald Tribune We've got news for you.





Wall Street Has Doubts on Gulf's Merger Plan

Purchase Would Lift Oil Reserves but Some Analysts Call Cost Too High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ed: "Gulf is clearly getting calls for Gulf to make a tender of-NEW YORK — Wall Street is reserves, but it's paying too high a fer of \$63 a share for 51 percent of skeptical about the wisdom of price." Gulf Oil's planned \$5.1-billion purchase of Cities Service. Analysts say the acquisition would give Gulf some badly needed crude oil and natural gas reserves but at a cost of significantly lower earnings as Gulf pays for the purchase.

"In the long run, it may be a good move," Sanford Margoshes, an analyst at Bache Halsey Smart Shields, said Friday. "But, in the short run, it really doesn't enhance the holdings of Gulf sharehold-

Another oil analyst, who asked that his name not be used, assert-

Other analysis, however, said that \$63 a share would be a low

Alvin Silber, who follows the company for Dean Witter Rey-nolds, said: "Clearly the incentive to Gulf is that they're buying U.S. oil and gas reserves at a fairly reasonable price. I think the investment community is perceiving the near-term earnings potential as

negative."
The stock market expressed its dissatisfaction with Gulf's move by bidding the company's stock down \$3.875 to \$27.50 a share in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange Friday, Cities Services Servi vice stock jumped \$11.25 to \$53.25

Nonetheless, Gulf's announcement of the plan last Thursday caused little surprise. Few U.S. oil mpanies have been more severely hurt by their reliance on foreign sources of supply than Gulf. And even fewer have matched Gulf's determination to buy another oil producer with large domestic

The Best Buys

In April, Harold H. Hammer, Gulf's executive vice president and chief administrative officer, said in

For Gulf, the nation's sixth-larg-

The plan, subject to approval by shareholders of both companies,

Guff Oil Cities Service's 80 million shares outstanding. Gulf would acquire the remaining Cities Service shares in an exchange of fixed-income All dollar amounts in those except per share data securities valued at \$63 a share.

LEVANII TERAIN TRIBUINE CATERNAY SHITTAY HISTORIA 1000.

The size of the planned merger prompted Standard & Poor's to place Gulf Oil and its Canadian subsidiary on its "Creditwatch" list of companies that bear special surveillance. But many analysts said they did not expect the cost to be a burden to Gulf.

If Gulf is successful, it would increase its proven oil and gas reserves by 16 percent to 2.21 bil-lion barrels. Most of the newly acquired reserves would be in the United States.

Cities, which ranks about No. 20 in size among U.S. oil companies, said its proven reserves at the end of 1981 totaled 307 million barrels, with only 20 million barrels out-

Dean Witter's Mr. Silber said the agreement would give Gulf proven oil and gas reserves at about \$6.75 a barrel. He estimated that the cost of developing comparable reserves through domestic exploration and production would be \$10 to \$15 a barrel.

Gulf's determination to acquire domestic supplies comes against a backdrop of a decade of problems abroad. The company, which was a pioneer in international oil explo-ration and production during the 1940s and 1950s, had relied on Kuwait for a large share of its oil supplies until 1975, when the Kuwaiti government nationalized U.S. oil operations within its bor-

ders.

More recently, the company had disclosed that it was considering acling its 60 percent interest in Gulf Canada, a major producer that accounted for 11 percent of proven reserves in 1981. Gulf officials complained of the restrictions imposed by the Canadian govern-ment, which in the last two years has levied higher taxes on foreign-owned oil companies than on their Canadian counterparts.

Despite these problems abroad, Gulf said last year that foreign sources still accounted for 55 percent of its proven oil reserves.

Gull's effort to acquire a compa ny with large domestic reserves included a brief involvement in the mammoth takeover battle for Marathon Oil last year. Gulf made



\$7,538,000

1,2331,00 \$6.37

known its willingness to make a

friendly offer for Marathon, which

was resisting a takeover by Mobil. Guif's initiative was rejected, and Marathon was ultimately acquired

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Mesa's Profit Is Put at \$45 Million

New York Times Service NEW YORK — In a move that would clear the way for Gulf Oil to proceed with its \$5.1-billion offer to buy Cities Service, Mesa Petrolemm has agreed to sell its 4.1 million shares of Cities Service back to that company, sources close to the three concerns have disclosed.

Under the agreement, Mesa would show a profit on its invest-ment in Cities Service, which Mesa had accumulated since early last year, of some \$45 million before

An agreement is expected to be

made public shortly.

Cities Service and Mesa also agreed to drop all litigation against each other and end competing oflers to buy each other's stock, the sources said Friday. In addition, they said, T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa, is to refrain affairs for the next five years. As a result, Mesa shares sent to Cities Service in response to its \$21-a
John S. Herold Inc., an oil apshare offer are to be returned to the original owners.

No-Raid Accord

The truce reportedly reached between the two oil companies would enable Gulf to go ahead as early as Monday with an offer to buy the first 51 percent of Cities Service

A so-called no-raid agreement worked out between lawyers for Mr. Pickens, chairman of Mesa, and Charles J. Waidelich, chairman of Cities Service, provides for Cities Service to pay some \$225 million in cash, or an estimated \$55 a share, for the Cities Service

The \$55 price Mesa got was seen vice executives would be asked to as a compromise, roughly halfway remain, the sources said.

praising firm based in Greenwich, Conn., valued Cities Service's as-sets in late 1980 at \$109 a share if the company were broken up and

sold. Last month, reflecting the decline in oil prices, the firm revised the value to \$97 a share. Sources said that Mr. Waidelich Cities Service and Mr. Pickens of Mesa did not meet face to face but that their New York law firms negotiated a deal acceptable to

Mr. Waidelich is expected to be named a senior officer of Gulf and elected to the Gulf board if Gulf succeeds in its hid for Cities Service, sources close to both compablock held by Mesa,

Mesa's stake in Cities Service,
cost the company about \$44 a
share, plus heavy interest costs.

Wite, Subtres close to boin company
mies said. Mr. Waidelich would remain as head of Cities Service,
should the company become a
share, plus heavy interest costs.

Gulf subsidiary, and all Cities Ser-

an interview that the company was considering acquisitions of small, medium-sized and even large oil companies. "The best buys are the biggest ones," he added.

est oil company, it would have been difficult to find a larger com-pany to acquire, or one with a higher proportion of its assets in domestic oil reserves.

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Tsai Dreams of a Financial Department Store

with a Midas touch. While he has slipped from public view, he says that bothers him little. "I really don't miss those days," he said in an interview in his Pan Am building office, which is decorated with an aerial picture of his 10-acre waterfront estate in Greenwich, Conn.; and models of the helicopter he once flew for relaxation. (A forced landing in the Hudson Riv-

or made him think twice about that

Nonetheless, the glory days are certainly remembered. He has a press kit ready with information about his 30-year career as an investor, and he bristles at any suggestion that the performance of his mutual funds was less than stellar. "For eight years, we were always at the top," he said. "People don't remember that. We had one bad year, 1968, and they criticize me. but I wasn't even managing the fund. I had two portfolio mana-

gers and they managed it."
The move to American Can is the culmination of his desire to

Loan for Hungary Is in the Works

(Continued from Page 9) that the average use of the loan will be 80 percent, in which case it is to pay a %-percent commitment fee on the unused amount. If use tops 90 percent, the fee drops to 4 percent on the unused amount.

The experimental loan for Sweden, in which lenders were offered a pricing over the prime capped with a switch into the CD rate or a fixed rate formula of the CD rate plus 80 basis points, proved suc-cessful. Managers Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty were initially so unsure about whether leaders would choose the fixed-rate formula that they had guaran-ticd they would use it. In the end, the \$900 million committed from the U.S. market was evenly split. If the \$900 million is accepted, the total size of the loan will be in-creased to \$1.2 billion.

idea before Sears Roebuck and Dean Witter got into the act, "For many years, even back in 1965, I remember telling people that Someday you will see a building and it will have a bank on the first floor, an S&L on the second, a brokerage next and then an insurance company, and a cemetery on the 13th floor. It will be a financial department store." he said. American Can apparently shares

that dream. Finding its core paper products and container business on the decline, it has been trying to latch onto higher growth areas, and decided late last year to expand more heavily into financial

About that time, Mr. Tsai saw a newspaper article on American into related financial services.

build a financial services super-market. Mr. Tsai said he had the the sale of some of its forest product assets to pay for its foray into financial services. He proposed a meeting with William Woodside, chairman of American Can.

"When the opportunity arose with Mr. Tsai, it was too good an opportunity to let go by," said Mr. Woodside. "Gerry Tsni is one of the key factors in our whole fmancial service sector, and when we bought his company, we were more interested in buying Gerry."

Mr. Woodside said American Can plans to invest at least \$500 million in financial services and expects the area to have more than billion in assets within three years. He said he and Mr. Tsai have decided to buy more specialty insurance companies and expand Since coming to American Can last April, Mr. Tsai has already orchestrated the \$152-million acquisition of Transport Life Insurance, a specialty insurer based in Fort Worth. The price was equal to 10 times the earnings of Transport Life. "How do you maintain earnings at those prices?" one analyst asked.

Some observers say breaking into financial services is not as simple as buying up finance com-panies. "It's like asking how fast Dean Witter can get into the phonograph, greeting card or beer bot-tle business," Robert H. Stovall, a senior vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds, said. "It's a different business and would take quite a while. It has taken us a coople generations to build Dean Witter."

Eurodollar Bond Market Slumps

AMSTERDAM — A slump on the Eurodollar bond market last week left prices for straight dollar issues with declines averaging more than two points, and issuing

The yield on the market's beliwether issue, a \$750 million, five-year Canadian government note, bearing 14.375 percent, rose nearly 50 basis points over the week. At a middle price of 96% on

Dealers said the poor results of the U.S. Treasury's latest auction of two-year notes and the threat of growing government budget defi-cits, in the U.S. and elsewhere, have taken the life out of the market. "Everyone's looking for a glimpse of light, some improvement, but so far it's not to be found," one dealer said.

Frenhand Vieldet Week Ended June 16 15.90 % 16.57 % 8.42 % 13.70 % 12.86 % 11.72 %

Market Turnover Week Ended June 18

Eurodollar deposit rates jumped bid-asked range of 16½ to 16% per-cent late in the day.

Dealers predicted that two new straight dollar issues in the prima-

ry market - Finance for Industry and Ohio Edison Finance N.V. probably would take a beating.

Late Friday, Morgan Stanley In-ternational, which is heading the syndicate for a \$50 million, fiveyear issue of Ohio Edison Finance N.V., the financing arm of the U.S. of 161/2 percent has been indicated

Thursday.
The \$75-million, seven-year issue of Finance for Industry, a development bank for British industry, was given a gray market indi-cation of 964 to 964, for a yield at the middle price of 16.15 percent.



died out at the end of the week.
"A lot of money has been lost **EUROBONDS**

and the potential losses are still great," one dealer said.

Friday, the issue was yielding 15.40 percent, up from 14.96 per-cent a week before.

Int'l inst. lg. term USS... 14.81 % Ind. long term, USS..... Ind. medium term, US\$. Can.\$ medium term..... French fr. medium term. Int'l inst. lg term yen ECU medium term EUA long term Int'l inst, ig term LF.... FL long term..... 11.62 %

Eurocl. 12,484.0 11,642.6 0,841.4

about nervously Friday, gaining as much as % percentage point. Six-month deposits were indicated in a

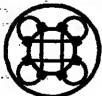
utility, said there were no plans to withdraw the issue, despite diffi-cult market conditions. A coupon for the paper, but underwriters said it could end up higher. Final terms should be set no later than

The issue price was par, with a 154-percent coupon.



New Issue

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The Associated Press

ANKARA — Turkey announced Sunday a 10-percent increase in prices of gasoline and other petroleum products. The government decree, which takes effect Monday, will bring the price of a liter (1.1 quarts) of regular gasoline here to 85 liras (52 cents).

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Fund N.V. ADVERTISEMENT

THE DAI'EI INC. (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 23rd June 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.ep.ao. 24 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDRs the Dai'ei, Inc., each repr. 25 shares, will be payable with Dfis. 1,83 anet (div.per record-date 28.2.1982; gross Yen 8.25 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 30,94 = Dfis. .33 per CDR.

Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax (= Yen 41.25 = Dfis. .,44 p. CDR) will be deducted.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. dam, Ilth June 1982.

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After 28.9.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.nax with Dila. 1.72 set, in accordance with the Japanese

American Exchange Options

Expos' Rogers Shuts Out Cubs, 4-0, on 6 Hits Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Steve Rogers stopped the Chicago Cubs on six hits and singled in a run and Warren Cromartie homered Friday to lead the Montreal Expos to a 4-0

Rogers (8-3) struck out six batters as he lowered his earned-run average to 1.88 with his sixth complete game and third shutout, He was helped by center fielder Andre Dawson, who threw out Keith Moreland at the plate in the second inning.

Braves, 8 Ginats 3

io Atlanta, Bruce Benedict drove in four runs as the Braves whipped San Francisco, 8-3. Bene diet had a two-ruo single in the first when the Braves jumped on Renie Martin (2-4) for five runs, and hit his first homer of the season in the fifth after Bob Horner had singled.

Dodgers 3, Reds 2

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New York 118 00 340-8 13 1 55. Lauks 119 100-5 11 2 Felcone, Zachry (3), Housman (6), Scott (8) and Hadioes: Farsch, Keener (7), Littlett (9) and Brunnrier, Sanchus (9), W-Hassenge, 1-8, Le-Keener, 9-1. Hite-Manner (9), W-Hassenge, 1-8, Le-Keener

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and May. Branty (VI. Mohler, Garber (St.
Hrebesky (9), Sedresion (9) and Beredick, We-

tripled and scored on Mike Scioscia's single in the 11th inning, leading Los Angeles over the Reds, 3-2.

Terry Forster (2-3) pitched one inning for the victory, and Vincente Romo hurled the last inning to post his first save. The Reds scored twice in the seventh to snap a

FRIDAY BASEBALL streak of 28 scoreless innings by the Dodgers' pitching staff.

Phillies 8, Pirates 3 In Pittsburgh, Garry Maddox drove in three runs and Mike Krukow scattered nine hits as Philadel-phia defeated the Pirates, 8-3.

Mets 5, Cardinals 3 Cardinals 5, Mets 4

In St. Loius, Ellis Valentine and Wally Backman each hit two-run singles as New York rallied for five runs in the ninth inning off St. Louis relief ace Bruce Sutter to In Cincinnati, Pedro Guerrero game of their doubleheader. Willie

Saturday's and Friday's Major League Line Scores

J.McL.oughile (11) and White, (11); Kingmon, Owchinko (11),

Arenne, Benedici (11, Son Francisca, Mey (4), Philodelpole 300 Ale 910—3 14 0 Philodelpole 009 011 100—3 9 1 Krubow and B.Diaz; Sarmiente, Romo (5), Raumeurten (7), Scurry (8), Niemann (8) and T.Pena, W.—Krubow, 5-5, L.—Sarmiente, 2-1, MDL—Philodelpole, English (4).

Astros 7, Padres 2

In Houston, Nolan Ryan struck out 11 batters and Alan Knicely drove in three runs to lead the Astros past San Diego, 7-2. Ryan (6-8) did not give up a hit until one out in the fourth inning and wound up with an eight-hitter.

Orioles 4, Yankees 1

In the American League, in New York, Jim Palmer and Tippy Mar-tinez combined on a three-hitter as Baltimore beat the Yankees, 4-1. Palmer (4-3) struck out four and walked five in 84 innings, gaining his 252nd career victory to move ahead of Bob Gibson into 31st place on the all-time victory list.

Rangers 3, Twins 2 In Minneapolis, Minn., Terry Bogener hit a home run for his

ner, T.Martinez (9) and Wynesor; in Rowley (7) and Nelan, Dempsey (7),

first major-league hit to spark Tex-

picked up his fourth save.

Indians 10, Red Sox 3

In Cleveland, Toby Harrah hit a

ome run, two doubles and a sin-

gle as the Indians overpowered Boston, 10-3. John Denny (4-7)

gave up six hits over ?13 inmings for the victory.

Royals 4, Mariners 1

Aikens hit two-run homers in the ninth inning to lead the Royals to

a 4-1 victory over the Mariners.

Angels 7, White Sox 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Reggie Jack-son homered for his 2,000th career hit inleading California past Chi-cago, 7-2.

Brewers 5, Tigers 2

In Scattle, Amos Otis and Willie

In Detoit, Paul Molitor hit a two-run homer to key a three-run Milwaukee third inning as the Brewers defeated the Tigers, 5-2.

Blue Jays 6, A's 4

In Oakland, Alfredo Griffin and

Lloyd Moseby each drove in two runs as Toronto defeated the A's,

Transactions

n the disabled list. HOUSTON—Rega

semon, from the 21-day disc Coost League. MONTREAL—Sisned

BRITISH COLUMBIA-Cut Hal Lund and Lea

AGNTREAL—Cut Al Desant, Dave Duma Richard Lacombe. Bob Ireland and Bud Hebe defensive backs; Joe Richard and Ross Rew Postbackers; and Gerry Pruchamme and J Burks. wide receiver; Acquired South Greens, wide receiver, Irem Toronto for Intro

More Sports On Page 15

TOMORROW'S **LEADERS:**

a survey of **Japanese** Technology

Within the next few years Japan will be challenging America for technological supremacy in many industries.

It may well assume leadership in a number of them.

No other country has been in a position to make such a challenge in 100 years.

This is why The Economist will be carrying a searching and important survey in its issue of June 19 which looks at the future role of Japanese technology in the world.

It will analyse a number of areas of technological advance in Japan, including electronics and biotechnology, and ask what factors have led to the Japanese successes.

The survey questians whether the Japanese really do have a talent for major inventions, but also suggests that collective skills and team work may prove more decisive than the role of the individual inventor in the west. It also draws attention to Japan's ability to integrate technological strategy with market research.

There is no doubt the survey will be read intently by businessmen everywhere who are interested in Japan's future.

Dan't forget to buy your copy of the June 19 issue of The Economist. Or, better still, join its readers around the world and make sure you order your copy every week.



THE WORLD EVERY WEEK

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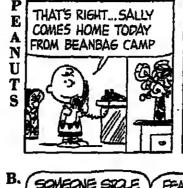
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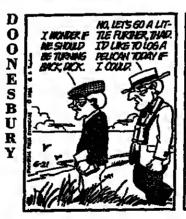












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BOOKS

FAMILY TRADE

By James Carroll. 417 pp. \$14.95. Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston 02106

Reviewed by

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt THERE comes a point in James L Carroll's absorbing new novel, "Family Trade," when Jake McKay, the young protagonist, is offered the following moral equation to consider: Jake's family trade, which is international espionage, may well have caused him psychological injury. But what does that count when weighed against the world's avoidance of mi-

elear catastrophe?

That may well be what was bought with all the lying and withholding of love that went on in his lifetime: a couple of baby steps away from the abyss of Armageddon. Can Jake grasp the huge significance of that? Well— sniff, sniff—he guesses that maybe after all he can.

Now, James Carroll, himself the son of an American intelligence offi-cer, may well be trying to tell us some-thing significant here. Judging from Jake's somewhat irritating self-ab-sorption. Carroll may be shaking a finger at the generations of Americans who have gotten disillusioned by all the cold war huggermugger of the 1960s and '70s.

On the other hand, maybe he's taking a neutral stand on the issues of national defense and espionage. After all, poor Jake McKay has very good all, poor lake Mekay has very good reasons to be disillusioned with his family's line of work. And at the end of "Family Trade," the same people who are cursing the Soviet Union are also damning these United States. Jake was crippled as a baby when a V-2 rocket bomb hit the house in London where his American father and don where his American father and English mother were living. Maybe what Carroll means to say is that all of us who were children in the 1940s were wounded by the war, and our challenge remains to overcome those wounds.

One thing is certain though. As be did in his previous novels, "Madonna Red," "Mortal Friends" and "Fault Lines," Carroll builds his plot with big bright alphabet-blocks of moral



confrontation. Anyone not engaged by what has come to be known as old-(astropped value-conflicts framed in an old-fashioned povelistic form might just as well stay away from "Family

Trade." Myself, I was sufficiently caught up by the story to free about some of its technical problems. I kind of espoyed the early scenes where Jake, as a firstyear student at Georgetown University in 1960, puts to rotte singlehandedly the obnoxious tradition of freshman hazing. These serve to establish Jake's potential for leadership, and thus the letdown of his later failure.

I found both entertaining and frightening the leng Gardinad as Alleger failures.

frightening the long flashback to the collapse of Berlin in 1945. The epi-sode in which Jake's father and his companions blow up the asplane is which Hitler might have excepted is a wonderful World War II fantasy. The scenes of Russian atrocities are sexufying and serve their purpose with hellish effectiveness. All in all, Carroll is a storyteller of growing power, and in "Family Trade" he has bitten off his biggest drama yet and made of it a surpassing banquet.

But I wonder about his having switched away from Jake's point of view to tell the flashback of the fall of Berlin from an omniscient perspec-tive. Obviously, Jake couldn't have ex-perienced it directly, because he was only months old and lying in a crib in London at the time. Just as obviously, he can't be rold what happened by an eyewitness to Berlin's collapse, be-cause that would weaken the effect on him of the revelations in the novel's final section.

The problem seems to be that learning what actually happened in Berlin puts us readers at too much of an advantage over Jake. Knowing what we do about his parents' generation's heroism makes Jake's ignorance seem all the more a weakness in him and heightens his apparent callowness and self-absorption. This is what throws the novel's moral balance out of whack and makes us wooder if Carroll isn't trying to teach us some lesson in patriousm instead of casting light on a tragie dilemma.

But then again, maybe the problem isn't that simple. Maybe it's not possi-ble to contain in a single narrative continue two generations' opposing attitudes toward warfare. Maybe that's why the form that Carroll has adopted seems so disturbingly old-fashioned. Maybe one just can't frame the applies of particular streets. the problem of national survival quite so conventionally anymore.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MOST players of moderate experi-ly. They would perform better if they the obvious plays they make are not always the right ones.

Most experts play rather slowly, sometimes too slowly. They double-check everything to make sure that they have not missed an inference or an alternative possibility.

But a handful of top stars, relying on their quick wits and vast experi-ence, do play with considerable rapi-dity. They do not want to tire them-selves mentally by excessive cerebra-tion, and their rapid tempo will some-times lure the opponents into error. But even the superfast players have

to slow down now and again, when an unfamiliar situation presents itself. On the diagramed deal, there was a clearcut answer to South's problem. But he had to rely on brainwork rather than experience.

After South opened one no-trump, North pursued a highly unusual but entirely reasonable course. He gave a Stayman response of two clubs and then "raised" to five diamonds when his partner denied possession of a major suit. The contract proved tricky because South had considerable wasted strength in the heart suit.

The declarer received a spade lead. He won in dummy and led a low trump. East was forced to play low, since his partner might have held a singleton honor, and the finesse of the jack won. By this play South succes-fully guarded against the possibility that all the missing trumps were on his right. Now South had to think about the

location of the missing aces. Should he routinely play East for the club ace? Or assume that West held the

heart ace, in which case it could be ruffed out to provide a discard of a club from the dummy?

There were four possible arrange ments of the missing aces. If West had the club ace and East the heart ace, any play would fail. The other way around, any play would succeed. If West held both aces, it was important

to play hearts. If East held both, with would have to rely on clubs. Luckily it occurred to South that the fourth position could not exist. If East held two aces, in addition to the

117-11

king-queen of diamonds he was known to have, he would have opened the bidding.

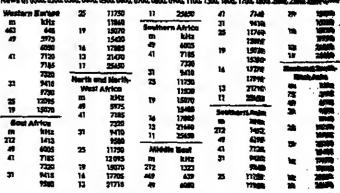
So the heart king was led, and although West played low smoothly. South threw a club from the dummy and made his came by necliparament. and made his game by well-reasoned play. Notice that it was important to play hearts before cashing the mond ace, since a re-entry might have been needed to the closed hand, and the spade re-entry was not entirely

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West led the spade ten.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1982

BILBAO, Spain — England de-eated Czechoslovakia, 2-0, on Sunday to secure a berth in the

West Germany kept its hopes alive with a 4-1 victory over Chile, and Spain defeated Yugoslavia, 2-

On Saturday, the Soviet Union defeated New Zealand, 3-0, to save the way for a showdown with sotland Tuesday to decide who joins Brazil from Group 6 in the second round. A tie would send Soviet Union through to

Poland and Cameroon played to 400 draw — leaving Group I still any confused. And Belgium, though little of the drive that lened it to defeat Argentina, overeme El Salvador, 1-0.

In its victory over Czechoslovahis England capitalized on two nsive errors and scored twice within the space of five minutes.

After dominating the first half, England finally broke through in the 62d minute when the Czechoslovak goalkeeper, Stanislav Seman, dropped a corner from Ray Wiltins and Trevor Francis slammed home a ROAL

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Five minutes later Paul Mariner hit a shot that did not look dangerour but Czechoslovak defender lozif Barmos, in trying to stop it, armed the ball past Seman just inade the post.

Czechoslovakia has to defeat Prance Thursday to stand a chance of advancing to the second round.

Kuwait and France, the other
teams in the group, meet Monday.

Kari-Heinz Rummenigge led the
West German attack with three

guls. Uwe Reinders, who came on as a second half substitute, scored West Germany's other tally, while Gustavo Moscoso netted Chile's soal one minute from the end of the match in Gijon.

Rummenigge opened the scoring after nine minutes when he drove a low shot that Mario Osben, Chile's goalkeeper, let slip under his body. After their flying start the West Germans never looked back. West Germany faced elimina-

tion from the tournament had it lost to Chile following its upset 2-1 loss to Algeria in its opening game. "I am happy that the nerve-rack-ing days are over," said West Ger-

man manager Jupp Derwall, un-able to hide his relief. But this victory over Chile must be regarded only as a first step forward.

England Crushes Eagles

· The Associated Press HARTFORD, Conn. — Eng-imad's national rugby union squad completed a tour of North Ameriover the U.S. national team, the Fagles. Tour captain Steve Smith and winger Tony Swift each scored two tries for England.

For Chile, the loss meant that it cannot qualify for the second round no matter how it fares against Algeria.

In Valencia, Spain fell behind in the 10th minote, when Ivan Gudelj drove home Vladimir Petrovic's pass from the right.

But Spain evened the score on a doubtful penalty, which was taken twice. Yugoslav sweeper Velimir

WORLD CUP SOCCER

Zojec was judged to have tripped Miguel Alonso inside the penalty by Danish referee Henning Lundsorensen, but a video-tape reply showed the infringment took place outside the box.

Roberto Lopez Ufarte struck the first penalty kick wide of the target Lund-Sorensen ordered the kick to be retaken because goal-keeper Dragan Pantelic had moved too soon and Juanito stepped up to put Spain level.

Substitute Enrique Saura gave Spain the victory in the 66th min-ute when jammed the bell in from the near post after a corner kick by

Play Defended

After the game in Elche against El Salvador, Belgium coach Guy Thys defended his team's lackluster play by claiming that his team had not intended to score a lot of "After Hungary's win gainst El Salvador it was better to forget goal difference. The only thing was to win," Thys said.

Salvador coach Florencio Pipo Rodriguez said that be had expected his team's defensive approach to produce a better result than the 10-1 drubbing by Hungary. "I think Hungary played bet-ter soccer than Belgium but then Belgium played a controlled game

simply to get a result," he added. The only goal came as a result of El Salvador's rough play. Francis-co Osorto was shown the yellow card for a foul on Erwin Vanderbergh and Ludo Coeck gave Belgium the lead in the 19th minute on the ensuing free kick from about

30 meters. Belgium now has four points from its two matches, but it is still not certain of qualifying for the next round. If Argentina, which defeated Hungary 4-1, defeats El Salvador as expected, then Belgium needs at least a tie with Hungary to qualify.

Poland's coach, Anton Piechniczek, said his team gave a disappointing performance in its 0-0 traw with Cameroon in La Coru-

"We should have got at least two goals," Piechniczek said. "I used an attacking formation, but only Andrzej Buncol played very well. Overall, my players have the capacity to do very much better." But Cameroon coach Jean Vinagainst Italy next week.

While enjoying territorial advan-tage for much of the game, Poland only once came close to scoring. In the 34th minute, Wlodzimierz Ciolek headed against the bar from close range. The rebound came to Grzegorz Lato, whose header was stopped by a diving Thomas N'Kono, the Cameroon

goalkeeper.
The four Group 1 teams have drawn their opening two matches.
The last two games — Peru vs. Poland on Toesday and Cameroon
vs. Italy on Wednesday — will determine the two teams to advance. If those matches also are drawn, the teams that have scored the most goals will advance. If still tied, then the qualifiers will be

picked by a lottery.

In Malaga, the Soviet Union, with Vladimir Vessonov orchestrating its moves, against displayed some of the fluid, swift and stylisb soccer it had shown in its 2-1 loss to Brazil.

The Soviet breakthrough came midway through the first half when striker Oleg Blokhin un-locked the New Zealand defense with a sprint down the left. His cross found Andrei Bal, whose shot was blocked but rebounded to Yuri Gavrilov, who shot home

from close range.
In the second half, the Soviet team stepped up the pace. Blokhin scored one goal and then set up another for Sergey Baltacha.

Afterwards, Soviet manager Konstantin Beskov warned: "Scot-

land will have to play very well to



Steve Summer of New Zealand gives chase to the Soviet Union's Alexander Chivadze and the ball. Chivadze won the race and the Soviet Union won the game, 3-0, in Malaga on Saturday.

Wimbledon Becomes **Players Tournament**

By Neil Amdur New York Times Service WIMBLEDON, England — The 16-page brochure includes a welcoming message from the chairman, a map of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, important telephote numbers, how to find a practice court and ticket

To the assonishment of many players bere for Monday's start of Wimbledon championships the brochure is specifically designed for them — not for deben-ture bolders, media representa-tives, tennis politicos, ticket touts or spectators.

Wimbledon is a tournament in transition, an institution trying to retain the dignity of its historie past while learning, sometimes painfully, that tennis now dances

to a disco beat and oot to a waltz. The more publicized changes in this year's championships are the extra day (Sunday) for the men's singles final, a 77-percent increase in prize money, expanded catering and service facilities on the grounds and the advance sale of standing room seats for the last four days that probably will end the customary overnight camping queues outside the club. More Changes

To the players, bowever, the oew informational brochure, more and better practice facilities, increased ticket allowances, and the estab-lishment of a player liaision committee are equally significant signs of Wimbledon's sensitivity in the face of mounting criticism.

"We are making a lot of

ed four former champions — Lee Trevino, Arnold Palmer, Jerry Pate and Hubert Green — as well as

Gary Player and Severiano Ballest-

eros, a former British Open and

But the most frustrated man at

Pebble Beach continues to be

Nicklaus. He is hitting the hall tee

to green as well, or perhaps better,

than anyone, But, again Saturday,

Nicklaus made only one putt long-

er than his putter and missed one

shorter than his magicless wand, a

Masters champion.

changes." Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, the chairman of the club, said. "Last year, we spent £3 million to improve Court 1 and give the players a oew restaurant, lounge and quiet room. This year, we're concentrating on other areas that are equally as important to the equation of staging a success-

The conflicting status of John McEnroe, the defending men's singles champion and No. 1 seed. who will play the traditional opening match oo the center court Monday, and Bjorn Borg, the fivetime champion, who is not here, underscore Wimbledon's current

Club officials dearly wanted to invite Borg, even if it meant grant-ing him a special exemption from the qualifying, which he would have been obligated to play be-cause of his failure to commit to the minimum oumber of grand prix tournaments this year. But after meeting with leaders of the sport in Monte Carlo, Burnett and other members of the tournament's management committee realized that an exemption for Borg would lob the men's game into

There seems little concern in official circles that the absence of five of world's top 10 men (Borg, Ivan Lendl, Guillermo Vilas, José-Luis Clerc and Eliot Teltscher) will affect the tournament. Wimbledon drew record crowds in 1973 despite a massive player boycott that Often accused of smugness,

Wimbledon bas become image-conscious enough to hire a public relations firm to represent the championships for the first time. Competition from the French and U.S. Opens and recent complaints from Lendl, Vitas Gerulaitis, Harold Solomon and other pros over insufficient practice time and administrative indifference have glazed the club's mauve and green

The McEnroe Affair

So has the aftershock of The McEnroe Affair. One year after the tempestuous American created front-page headlines on the court and then sourned the champions' dinner. Wimbledon seems willing to forgive and forget. Committee up the three trophies that McEnroe oever received or simply forgot to pick up after his four-set victory over Borg in last year's singles final. A quiet dialogue has also begun between committee representatives and John P. McEnroe Sr. in an effort to avoid future communicatioo problems with the

"We're starting a clean slate this nament referee, who was subjected to four-letter abuse from McEnroe on opening day last year and then subsequently fined McEuroe. lo reflecting on last year's tu-

multuous fortnight, Sir Brian said that Hoyles had, in fact, been "too leniant" and should have disquali-fied McEnroe on opening-day.

"The general understanding is

that the behavior will be better than last year." Hoyles stressed, strengthened by a stricter code of cooduct, more grand prix supervi-sors and a clause in the grand prix rules that allows for instant disqualification during a match.

For once, the quality of the club's grass courts seems a secondary issue. After the "retirement" last year of Jack Yardiey, the longtime groundsman, the 10-man grounds staff was divided into teams and given responsibility for specifie courts

But from a practical side. Wimbledon is giving ground in once uncharted domains. For example, the top eight men and women seeds each will be allowed one friend in the locker room throughout the tournament, a major concession from previous years when only a select few were accorded such luxuries.

There have been criticism of Wimbledon in the past," Sir Brian said, "I think a lot of the criticisms said. I timix a for or the chicasms are dijustified. Gerulaitis says all we did last year was improve the tea room. Damn it, we spent £3 million, and it's all for the play-

Watson, Rogers Take Lead at U.S. Open As Devlin Fades "I have a very good feeling stunning reversal — three bogeys about my swing and I can't wait to and a triple bogey 6 for a 42. Those of never got their wheels in place and missed the cut includholes, and Larry Rinker are at par

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. - After two days of relative nonentities forging their way to prominence, the elite of the golfing world made their way to the top of the U.S. Open scoreboard Saturday at the Pebble Beach Golf Links.

Tom Watson had seven birdies for a 68 Saturday and tied for the lead with defending British Open champion Bill Rogers at four-under-par 212. Rogers shot a 69 on this calm, good-for-scoring day on the Monterey peninsula.

Just off this pace at 214 is a formidable quartet: defending Open champ David Graham (73/72/69), 1981 Open runner-up George Burns (72/72/70), second-round leader Bruce Devlin (70/69/75) and Scott Simpson (73/69/72).

can match the best teams and I am bogeyed three of the last four day at the 16th and 18th boles.

Rinkler, who played the minitour two years before earning his tour card in 1981, is susceptible to extremes. He started out with a 74, got hot and shot a 67 then hal-

In all, 13 players are within four shots entering Sunday's final 18 holes. And six of them have won major championships.

coned to a 75 Saturday.

Rogers, the master of the straight drive and the crisp, precise iron, had birdies on the 14th and 15th holes but took a 17th-hole bogey and finished shakily, missing a four-foot attempt on the final hole for a birdie that would have given him the lead alone. He opened the Open with a 70/73.

And waiting in the wings at 215 Watson, who never has won the are Jack Nickinas (74/70/71) and Open and desperately wants to Calvin Peete (71/72/72) while avoid the stigma of being a great Craig Stadler (76/70/70), streaky player who never captured the pre-Lanny Wadkins (73/76/67), Dan mier event in his sport, recovered Pohl (72/74/70), Bobby Clampett from a first-hole bogey and closed cent was in a much better frame of (71/73/72), who was fied for the mind. "We have shown that we lead on the back nine Saturday but sixth and seventh birdies of the

get out there to play tomorrow, said Watson, who shot 72s in his first two rounds. "Tve had two pretty good chances to win the Open before. I hope the third time's a charm.

"Sometimes, it only takes one good swing to turn your whole feeling about your game around. Maybe I made that swing today the three-iron to three feet for a birdie at the [204-yard] 12th. I hadn't hit a shot with that kind of authority all week."

Graham thrilled the crowd by Carmel Bay with a 35-foot birdie putt on the 18th green to move firmly into contention.

Burns -- the third-round threeot Open leader last year, who fell to Graham's closing 66 - who shot a steady round that included hirdies at the sixth, 12th, 14th and

On Friday, Burns learned that I'll just hang what Pebble giveth, Pebble taketh best I can." away. On the front side Burns shot six consecutive birdies for 30, six off, certainly loosened Saturday under par. The back nine was a

and-rock embankment that slopes down to the beach of Carmel Bay. Burns took a swipe at it, and suc-ceeded only in embedding the ball in the sand. He declared an unplayable lie and took a penalty

The 17th, a par 3 of 219 yards

with the wind blowing into the

players' faces, was the worst of all.

Burns pulled a 1-iron to the sand-

drop in the rough. He chipped on in 4 and then took two putts for a uriple-bogey 6. Loose Wheels

Devlin, after leading the first

two rounds, no longer seems to be a factor. He had opened up a 2stroke lead after the second round with birdies on the last two holes. "I'm not going to be a fool and sit here and tell you I'm going to win the golf tournament," Devlin said Friday. "If the wheels come off,

The wheels, if they did oot come when he shot a 75.

21/2-footer at the 12th that he called "the easiest putt of the lot and I missed that one, too."

Nicklaus also was obviously perturbed that he had made up little ground on "two easy days ... with oo wind." "Last year, this became a twoman tournament," said Graham.

"Now, you have so many more

six-under-par people have come down and the Watsons and Nicklauses have come on. It should be a

jump final.

Ickx Leads Porsche Trio At Le Mans

LE MANS, France — Belgian Jacky Ickx and Briton Derek Bell led a Possche sweep to an over-whelming victory in the 50th Le Mans 24-hour road race Sunday. The triumph was a record sixth for leke, 36, and the third for Bell, 0, who shared his two previous victories with Ickx.

They crossed the line in a works Porsche 956T, leading the two other factory cars, driven by Australian Vern Schuppan with West German Jöchen Mass, and Americans Huriey Haywood and Al Holbert and Jürgen Barth of West Ickx and Bell, however, were

two laps — about 27 kilometers — sheed of Schuppen and Mass, having led the race from the ninth The winning car, held back by

new fuel consumption rules, still covered 359 laps at an average speed of 204.128 kilometers per hour, a circuit record.

Despite a challenge in the opening hours of the race by the works ford C100s and French Rondeaus

and WM-Peugeots, the Porsches always were in command. Early pit stops temporarily put other cars on top of the hourly leader board. But when the Haywood-Holbert Porsche was listed in the lead at the fifth hour, the Porsche team never left the top. leax and Bell took over at the minth hour after a wheel bearing

Problem delayed the leader.
Only 18 of the 55 starters finished the grueling event.
The U.S. father-and-son team
Mario and Michael Andretti, among the favorites, was forced out before the race started. Race officials told them less than an hour before the start that their Mirage-Ford failed to meet technical

The official reason was that an of radiator positioned behind the grarbox could spill oil dangerously in the event of an accident.

"It's beyond my comprehension how they run this place," the elder Andretti said. "They are supposed to be professionals. They spent a full day scrutineering our car, they gave us a bassie in the first qualifying session because a mirror was ticking out maybe a half inch too wide, but they can't find this until

> More Sports On Page 13



Kevin Akins wins the U.S. Outdoor shot put championship.

Lewis Scores 2d Double in 100, Long Jump

Lewis scored a double in the long jump and the 100-meter dash for the second year in a row in the USA Outdoor Track and Field Championships bere Saturday night.

Lewis, a 20-year-old sopbomore at the University of Houston, woo the 100 in 10.11 seconds, edging Calvin Smith. Lewis then took the long jump at 27 feet, 10 inches. (8.48 meters) His 100 clocking broke the meet record of 10.13 he set last year.

Smith stayed with Lewis for about the first 80 meters, but Lewis pulled away and raised his index finger in victory as he sped past the tape.
Immediately after crossing the

finish line, he headed for the long jump area, where the trials and final were scheduled to begin about 10 minutes later.

No athlete had woo the 100 and long jump twice in a row in the national championships since Malcolm Ford did it three times, from 1884-1886. When Lewis accom-

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches

Plished the double last year, it was vorite, Benita Fitzgerald, in a time won his specialty and broke the the first time it had been done of 12.86 seconds, which equalled since Jesse Owens did it in 1936.

Term. — Carl since Jesse Owens did it in 1936.

The first time is had been done of 12.86 seconds, which equalled the three-year-old U.S. mark held.

In Friday's events, unheralded Although the performances would be exceptional for most ath-

letes, they were rather routine for Lewis, who is ranked No. 1 in the world in both events. His career best in the 100 is 10.00 seconds, the fastest ever at sea level and the third best in his-

tory. And his career best in the long jump is 28-31/2, also the best ever at sea level and second on the all-time list. He said that the reason for his somewhat disappointing jump was that it was almost a comedown af-

ter his 100 title. "I was so pleased with my run-ning all weekend that I wasn't Angust." thinking too much about the in the men's shot put, Kevin Ak-jump," Lewis said. "In the 100, I ins woo with a heave of 69-94, his could not have been beaten by best ever outdoors. anybody in world history."

In other events, Stephanie High-tower tied the U.S. record in the women's 100-meter hurdles. It was She took command midway

by Deby LaPlante. Evelya Ashford bear back the challenge of Jamaican Merlene Ot-

tey to take the women's 100 in 10.96, the fastest time in the world this year and the fifth-fastest of all Ashford holds the U.S. record of

10.90, and earlier this year a 10.97 clocking changed her mind about making 1982 a rest year. She said that she now intends to make a serious run at the world mark of 10.88 beld by Marlies Gohr of East Germany. "I think I can do it this year," she said. "I'm going to try and peak at Zurich, Switzerland, in

Triple Jump Upset Ria Stalman of the Netherlands

won the women's discus at 203-10, Hightower's third straight victory erasing the meet mark in the national championships. Bob Roggy, the only American ever to throw the javelin over 300 through her race and beat the fa- feet, only managed 289-9, but still

Banks, the U.S. record holder and crowd favorite because of his entertaining style of jumping, was. third at 54-10%. In the men's 400-meter burdles semifinal, Edwin Moses was a late

scratch with a recurring injury. Moses, the overwhelming favorite and unbeaten in 72 burdles finals since 1977, said he suffered a mus-cle strain high in the rear of his right leg while warming up. There were several other ootable withdrawals for various reasons

In Friday's events, unheralded

Robert Cannon upset Willie "The Entertainer" Banks in the triple

Cannon got off his winning jump of 55 feet, three-quarters

inch on his final attempt. Paul Jor-dan was second at 54-10% and

They included Stanley Floyd and Cuba's Silvio Leonard in the 100, double Olympie gold medalist Alberto Juantorena of Cuba and Don Paige in the 800, Greg Foster and Tonie Campbell in the 110 burdles, and Anthony Ketchum in

Kemp's Grand Slam Powers White Sox Over Angels, 7-6

ANAHEIM, Calif. — Steve Kemp drove in five runs with a grand slam home run and a sactifice fly to power the Chicago White Sox to a 7-6 victory over the California Angels Saturday.
Trailing 4-2, the White Sox loaded the bases in the fifth against loser Geoff Zahn on Harold

Baines' infield single, a hit batter, and a walk. Luis Sanchez relieved Zahn and struck out Ron LeFlore, but Tony Bernazard singled to pull Chicago within one run. Kemp followed with his fourth grand slam of his career.

California's Rod Carew extended his hitting streak to 23 games with two singles, breaking the An-gels' club record set by Sandy Alomar in 1970.

Rangers 6, Twins 3

In Minneapolis, Minn., Buddy Bell hit two homers, driving in three runs, and Dave Hostetler added a solo home run to lead Texas to a 6-3 victory over Minnesota. Jon Matlack (2-5) allowed seven hits in 6% innings, walking three and striking out three. Danny Darwin pitched the final 2% innings for his second save.

over Baltimore. Blue Jays 3, A's 1 In Oakland, Calif., Damaso

gle and Garth lorg and Lloyd Moseby doubled in runs, giving Toronto a 3-1 victory over the A's. Brewers 10, Tigers 3

In Detroit, Robin Yount hit a pair of two-run bomers and Gor-BASEBALL ROUNDUP

man Thomas and Cecil Cooper also hit two-run home runs to give Milwaukee a 10-3 drubbing of the Tigers. The loss was the sixth in a

row for Detroit

Red Sox 7. Indians 3 . In Cleveland. Dave Stapleton singled in two runs with the bases

loaded to highlight a four-run sixth inning and lead Boston to a 7-3 victory over the Indians. Yankees 4, Orioles 3 In New York, Willie Randolph Stloots score Butch Wynegar from third base with one can in the state of the s singled over a drawn-in outfield to base with one out in the 16th, lifting the Yankees to a 4-3 victory Chicase

g the 1 series
wer Baltimore.

Mariners 10, Royals 3

In Seattle, Jim Beattle struck out
Las Arseles
Em Francisco
Houston
Circinadi a career-high 10 batters and Gary Garcia triggered a two-run 12th in- Gray and Al Cowens had three

ning with his fifth consecutive sin- hits each, leading the Mariners past Kansas City, 10-3. Beattle scattered six hits and walked two in seven innings as be posted his It was Oakland's fifth loss in a fourth consecutive victory after row. es. He got off to a rocky start as he gave up a two-run homer to Amos Otis in the first inning.

Mets 8, Cardinals 5 In the National League, in St. Louis, George Foster went 5-for-5 and Dave Kingman hit a three-run homer to cap a four-run eighth, carrying New York to an 8-5 victory over the Cardinals. The Cardinals took a 5-4 lead in the seventh on an RBI single by Dane lorg but the Mets rallied for four unearned runs in the eighth to hand rookie hit a two-run double to highlight a

In Cincinnati, Pedro Guerrero drove in both Los Angeles runs with a sacrifice grounder and a year. seventh-inning bome run to back the five-hit pitching of Fernando Valenzuela (9-5) and carry the Dodgers to a 2-1 victory over the Reds. Valenzuela struck out four and did not issue a walk to become the National League's first nine-game winner. Bruce Berenyi (5-7), the loser, allowed only five hits.

In Pittsburgh, Garry Maddox

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE AMERICAN LEAGUE MERICAN LEAGUE
Editor Division

W. L. Pet. 68

37 24 417 —

35 25 540 272

34 27 549 5

32 27 555 6

32 30 472 8

33 31 472 8

34 35 462 10 W L Pel G8
18 17 585 -14 17 587 2
13 20 527 344
13 10 584 4
17 13 580 384
15 41 339 134 Division

28 27 Std

38 28 St1

38 29 S71

34 29 S77

29 38 ACC

21 35 377

15 52 224 39 24 519 — 39 37 565 314 34 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 39 32 515 634 30 32 51 Chicage Seattle Ockland Texas

Jeff Keener the loss in his first ma-jor-league decision. four-run second inning in support of Steve Carlton's nine-hit pitching and lead Philadelphia past the Pirates, 8-3. Carlton (8-7) struck out seven and walked one in pitching his fourth complete game of the Expos 5, Cubs 2

> In Chicago, pinch-hitter Jerry White's two-out, two-run double highlighted a four-run eighth that helped Montreal overcome the

> Cubs. 5-2. Padres 7, Astros I In Houston, Broderick Perkins rapped a two-run pinch single, and Alan Wiggins followed with a tworun triple as San Diego exploded for five seventh-inning runs to down the Astros, 7-1. The Padres' John Montefusco (6-4) and reliever

Gary Lucas combined on a six-

hitter, with Lucas earning his ninth

Giants 9. Braves 4

SAVO

lo Atlanta, Chili Davis' grandslam homer capped a six-run rally in the minth inning as San Francisco stormed from behind to defeat the Braves, 9-4. The victory went to Giant reliever Gary Lavelle (4-2). The Braves had taken a 4-3 lead on Rufino Linares' home run off reliever Jim Barr in the seventh.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Ice Hockey Group Tightens Rules

NICE, France - The international Ice Hockey Federation tightened its rules on the use of dual citizens in World championship play at its annual congress. Dual citizens must now have resided for at least three years in the country they represent, according to the regulations adopted Friday. The rule is aimed at fostering mative talent in such countries as Italy, Austria, West germany and Holland, who frequently bolstered their world championship teams by late additions of players from North American college or pro ranks who could establish citizenship.

Cam Fella Captures Cane Pace

YONKERS, N.Y. — Cam Fella withstood a closing rush from Merger and won the rich Cane Pace, the first leg of pacing's Triple Crown, at Yonkers Raceway Saturday. Driven by Pat Crowe, Cam Fella scored by 1% lengths over Merger. Lon Todd Hanover finished third. The second leg of the triple crown is the Little Brown Jug on Sept. 25. The final leg is the Messenger Stakes on Oct. 16.

Navratilova Defeats Mandlikova

EASTBOURNE, England - Top seeded Martina Navratilova defeated third-seeded Hana Mandhkova, 6-4, 6-3, Saturday in the final of the Eastbourne women's international tennis tournament, the last warm-up event before this week's All-England Championships. In Bristol, John Alexander defeated Tim Mayotte, 6-3, 6-4, in the final of the Bristol tennis tournament, his first grand prix title in almost two years.

Avowal Easily Wins Canadian Oaks

TORONTO — Avowal, ridden by Brian Swatuk, led every step of the way in scoring an impressive 13½-length victory Sanırday over longshot Anythingyoucando in the the Canadian Oaks at Woodbine.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

By William Safire

NEW YORK — The men who Choreographed the summit meetings in Versailles and Bonn early this month are called "Sherpas." The etymology is easy: Sherpas are members of a Tibetan people renowned for their skill as mountain guides. When Sir Edmund Hillary's team reached the summit of Mount

Everest in 1953. Sherpa Tenzing was widely celebrated. (Many thought that Sherpa was his first name. but Sherpa Tenzing was the equivalent of

New Zealander Edmund Hillary.) Lexicographer Sol Steinmetz of Barnhart Books has, as usual, the first citation on file. A New York Times account of a Khrushchev-Eisenhower meeting in 1959 ran: There was an array of experts — Sherpa guides, as one British wit put it — behind the mountaineers at the summit."

The British are good at diplomatic coinages; "summit" itself was a term put into the language of high-wire statecraft hy Winstoo Churchill. American cookiepushers are less vivid; the hot new word at the Versailles economic summit was "differentiation," a fairly dull moniker for treating countries behind the Iron Curtain singly rather than as a bloc.

At a briefing to the White House Roosevelt Room before the trip, a passel of pundits was treated to the inside lingo of the National Se-curity Council when Gen. Robert (Bud) McFarlane — a member of "Haig's Junta," on temporary duty as deputy national security adviser — made one of his rare public ap-

pearances.
"In the run-up to this Eureka speech . . , " began Gen, McFarlane, talking about the preparations for President Reagan's address to his college in Eureka, III., to May. At that point, the pundit sitting next to me jotted down a

note: "Run-up?"
Assiduous research (I called Sol again) shows this, too, to be a Briishism. In cricket, a player gains with a fairly descriptive ritle, momentum before bowling the ball by running np to the point of releasing it; to British politics, a use full middle names and not one period before voting is called the run-up to election.

AMERICA CALLING

The general's superior, national security adviser William Clark, is no stranger to Haigravations, hav-ing served as a civilian in the State Department for nearly a year. In his first public speech to his new a collection of banalities piled on obfuscations, laced with sycofancy footwork - he came up with a Stranglovism that might just be the euphemism of the year.

The subject was military strategy, which he viewed as "a planning continuum." At the lower end of that spectrum was the training of foreign troops and the supply to them of our "support capability." And then: "At the higher end of the conflict spectrum . . . any conflict with the Soviet Union could expand to global dimen-

Nobody is sure exactly what Clark meant in that speech — it was a lulu of obfuscation and banalities — but some of us sus-pect that "the higher end of the conflict spectrum" is a way of oot

THE MIDDLE-INITIAL problem, treated in this space last week, seems especially acute in women. A composite correspondent, Hen-rietta Legion, complains that she was distressed, when first married to a Jones, at having to choose be-tween middle names: Was it to be Henrietta Yolanda Jones, using her given middle name, or Henrietta Legion Jones, using her maideo name as a middle name?

The Lexicographic Irregular whose name is Legion says she re-jected the thought of two middle initials — Henrietta Y.L. Jones as confusing, and then went on to reject a middle name entirely. She thinks of a middle initial as masculine or pretentious, or both, and tends not to use one. In the case of women who become famous, there is a teodency to use the maiden name as a middle name, as if to signal to old school chums that, yes, the Sandra O'Connor they are reading about was the Sandra Day with whom they went to school, or to use the married name only to personal affairs, such as joiot

checking accounts, Betsy Wade, a Times colleague, analyzed a list of the Women's Media Group, an organization with a fairly descriptive ritle, 134 members, only seven members uses a middle initial.

New York Times Service

The Yank at Oxford

Shaking Things Up at Magdalen College

Nicholas D. Kristof Washington Part Service

OXFORD. England — Charcoal smoke and the pungent smell of sizzling sausages wafted through the stone buildings of Oxford University's ancient Magdalen College. Illuminated under colored lights was the perpetrator of this affront to tradition, speaking in an unmistakable American accent. He is Keith B. Griffin, the new president of the college, a Yank at Oxford.

As a guardian of traditions, seemingly impervious to the 20th century. Oxford is a pinnacle of English culture. For an American, a colonial, to preside over Magadalen College is a bit like Oral Roberts University electing

Hugh Hefner as president.

Keith Griffith is quiet and unobtrusive, a scholar who wishes he could spend more time oo research. But there is a more vigorous side to him: the man of change who doesn't believe, for example, in providing servants for students or maintaining centuries old formality in his president's bouse.

The son of a U.S. Army officer, Griffin spent his childhood around the world as his father served in Latin America and Japan He spent his last two years in high school in Killeen, Texas, where he met his future wife. Dixie, and won a scholarship to Williams College in Massachusetts. Then he won a Marshall scholarship to Oxford University. In 1960 the young couple married at Oxford, and Griffin began to study for a graduate degree in economics at Balliol College.

Return to Oxford

The food was terrible and the heating was atrocious, so we were rather pleased to go" after two years, he recalled. They moved to Santiago, Chile, where he was a visiting professor, and then to Algeria, where he advised the government on agricultural planning. While to Algiers, Griffin cabled Magdalen to inquire about an opening as economics tutor.

A return cable advised him to fly to England promptly for an interview, and to bring a tuxedo. A few days later he was elected a teaching fellow of Magdaleo College.

The College of St. Mary Magdalen is one

of the richest and most heautiful of Oxford. Founded in 1458, it looms over the River Cherwell on more than 100 acres of fields and forests at the edge of the city. It has a reputation for having rich, arrogant young men as students and is considered one of the most aristocratic of the 35 Oxford colleges.

Magdalen, like the others loosely grouped together as Oxford University, is autonomous. It selects and generally instructs its own students. The fellows (breezily known as dons) meet with students in one-on-one ses-sions to discuss essays the students have written. Magdalen College has about 450 stu-

For centuries its name has been pro-

nounced "Maudlin." For consistency, this requires the chaplain to procounce Mary Maglalen as "Mary Maudlin" in his prayers.

In 1979 the college president retired. After a series of meetings, but no campaigning, the dons met in the chapel and filled out their ballots in Latin. Griffin was elected, the second American to head an Oxford college. The late Arthur L. Goodhart of University College was the first. At 40, Griffin also was the youngest head of an Oxford college elected since World War II.

"Many of us wanted an energetic president
... to shake things up a bit," said law tutor
Roger J. Smith. "The college was in the 19th
century and needed to be brought into the 20th century."

First to get shaken up was the president's lodging, a magnificent six-bedroom stone house in the midst of the college huildings. Students and fellows watched — some pleased, some aghast — as the decor was changed from largely Victorian to what one student called "modern American tacky." The dons were invited to — and some per-plexed by —a harberue in the backyard.

Previously, custom had ordained that a visitor wear an academic gown when calling on the president. Griffin announced be did

not expect his visitors to wear gowns. More controversial was his decisioo last ear to dismiss many old college employees. Many of them were "scouts"—typically, eld-erly women who woke students up in the morning, made their beds, washed their teacups and sometimes even polished their shoes and did their laundry. Griffin an-nounced that there would be fewer scouts and they would be obliged only to vacuum the rooms and empty the wastepaper haskets.
"To put it bluntly," Griffin said, "it

seemed to me absurd that in the last quarter of the 20th century, undergraduates should not be making their own beds."

Aside from occasional grumblings about making their beds, most students seem oblivious to Griffin. But Divie Griffin startled the English students with her vivacious manner and strong Texas accent. An active, outspoken women with no English reserve she has been known to dance disco with the students. Keith Griffin is more reticent, anything but a jovial backslapper. Although he be-

came a Brinsh citizen last year he remains an American in almost everyooe's mind. The Britons in the college were taken aback when Sally J. Kenney, an American student from Des Moines, was elected the 1981-82 president of the junior common

room, the undergraduate organization.
"We couldn't believe it," said one English student. "First an American president. Theo an American JCR president - and she was a

Griffin still tutors some students in his specialty, economics of developing countries.

Dixie and Keith Griffin at Magdalen.

Author of 13 books and countless articles in both English and Spanish. Griffin has not ahandoned his scholarly work since becoming president.

As college president, Griffin, father of two, receives a \$38,000 salary, in addition to lodging and some meals, in large part for raising funds and controlling the college's finances. He has placed tighter reins on expenses and has emphasized contributions from alumni.

One of his primary goals is to refurbish the college huildings. Some were badly corroded by centuries of wind, water and air pollution. and much of the student housing, while spa cious, lacked central heating and was far from running water. Now the great tower gleams after thorough repair and cleaning.

Griffin also aims to recast Magdalen's upper-crust image. He was an early proponent of admitting women, who finally were al-lowed into the college to 1979, and he now hopes to increase their numbers from the cur-rent level of about 25 percent. He also wants to increase the proportion of students from

British state-run schools. The dons always have been distant socially from the students, and recently the college from the students, and recently the college began inviting undergraduates to dine with the fellows oo "high table" each Sunday evening. "It's nothing very dramatic." Griffin said of his changes, "just chipping away and trying to break down the barriers."

"Keith's greatest virtue," said tutor Colin F.H. Tapper, "is that he's quite a radical man—he's got some bold ideas — but he's so sincere and hopest about it. He can dispare

sincere and honest about it. He can disagree strongly with people without ever upsetting

A sign that Griffio has made his mark is a carved stooe head in his likeness attached among the gargoyles of an ancient college wall. It smiles down on a courtyard - a grinning Yankee face amid the English grandeur.

LETTER FROM SIMILA

The Impossible Railway

By Gregory Jensen United Press Intel

SIMIA, India - They laughed when the British set out to build a railway to Simia, and well they might. The notion seemed downright foolhardy.

Yet today the impossible railroad is approaching its 80th birthday, still providing one of the great journeys in a memorable land. And it still seems impossible, It is a mere 59.39 miles (95.57

kilometers) long. In that short span it traverses 103 tunnels, 845 bridges and lurches its toy-sized trains around 919 curves.

So rugged is the terrain that virtually nowhere is the track level. Its longest straight stretches are in tunnels. This railway has hairpin turns. U-shaped tunnels and at times doubles back four times to climb one slope.

Only the supreme confidence of the British raj could have tackled the Simla railway in 1903. Even

now it reeks of the raj.

At the rest stop at Barog, a tur-baned graybeard unlocks an unmarked door for passengers of the right sex and nationality and ushers them into a Victorian-era sitting room. Clunky mahogany furniture fills it. A folding wood steamer chair is beside a Westernstyle toilet cubicle. This was a restroom for European ladies in the days of the raj. It still is.

Into the Himpiayas

The Simia line seemed impossible because of what lay beyond Kalka, a town on the pancake-flat great Indian plain. Kalka ends abruptly in the first upthrust of the Himalayas. The train heads not toto gentle, rounded foothills but a fierce, savage mountain range.

Kalka is 2,152 feet above sea level. Simla, the target, is 6,808 feet. Mere yards out of Kalka sta-tion the train already is climbing steeply. Then comes spectacular, hair-raising scenery every hard-won foot of the way.

Sheer drops of 1,500 feet are commonplace. Passengers some-times stand to peer straight down onto soaring eagle-like kites. Stnpendous views open at every turn. Ice and snow fields bleach the horizon as the high Himalayas come closer,

Gentler slopes — a mere 45 or 50 degrees - are terraced with superhuman effort into fields the width of a woman's shawl. People live and farm to these perpendicufar lands, never touching level ground which is not of their own or their ancestors' making.

The British built this single narrow-gauge line — its tracks are only 2 feet 6 inches apart — and a zigzag road that plays tag with it because Simla was the summer capital of British India.

Today this most famous of Tail stations is unique, its precipitous slope packed with Tibetan-looking buildings but capped by two churches which might be in Gloucestershire. Decaying villus and "castles" built by aristocratic Britons cling to a vertiginous knoll crowned by a Hindu temple honoring the monkey god, is a forest aswarm with monkeys,

Part of a Vast System

The Simia line is a quaint, toy-size relic in a vast system. India's railways employ nearly 1.8 million people and carry the equivalent of Australia's population every week. Unlike most other national railway networks, it makes money.

Railways Board chairman M.S. Gujral vows that peculiar little lines like Simla's won't get lost to the vastness.

"We are going to do everything necessary to keep them going," he said in a New Delhi interview.

"We will even sacrifice other lines if necessary. That secures the future of a de-

hightfully eccentric railroad — one with slightly comic "trains" as big as an abbreviated bus, which happily stop when a little girl feels nature's call or a passenger thinks he has left his watch at the tea stop. There are normal-looking trains

on the line, scaled-down freight and passenger trains hunled by diesel locomotives at a walking pace — their speed limit is 15 miles an hour and the 59-mile trip takes 4 hours and 25 minutes. But it's much more fun for tour-

ists, and slightly more expensive, to ride a "rail car" — self-con-tained "trains" which look like small buses and carry 16 or 18 passengers. Inside their white-painted wood bodies are photographs of trains and the superb scenery they traverse. The most fun is to burch along

the lip of a giddy precipice, tear your eyes from the yawning and unguarded depths below - and find your rail car engineer reading a newspaper.

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